The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-Office Deficiency Bill Finally Passed in the Senate.

A Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege also Passed.

NO PRINTER CHOSEN IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Senate having disposed of the Post-office Deficiency bill, brought forward and passed almost unanimously a bill abolishing the franking privilege. It now goes before the House as an independent proposition, but will there be lost.

The election of Printer again hung fire to-day, but both parties are sanguine of success on the first ballot to-morrow. The chances are in favor of the Republican nominee. The printing has, however, been so stripped of plunder, that the prize is regarded as a small one.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 was introduced, and against the wishes of its friends, referred to the Military Committee. This is strongly indicative of its defeat.

Senator Bright, after two days' consideration, has named the Committee to arrange the Charleston Platform, viz.: Green, Fitch, Bigler, Gwin and Chesnut, each of whom spoke in caucus in favor of Mr. Davis' resolution. The object of the Committee was to confer and harmonize the several propositions, but gentlemen named are all on the same side. No wonder Senator Bright required two days to reconcile the appointment of such a Committee to his own conscience.

The appearance of the Mexican treaty in the New-York Times of this morning produced no little stir at the National Capital, among politicians. Some swore that the treaty had been stolen, others that there was bad faith among Senators; but all agreed that the Times was magnificent on treaties.

Our Government very properly exhibits some sensitiveness at the charge made in the British Parliament, that infamous cruelties and atrocities exist. The English Government alone is responsible. The London Cabinet has time and again refused to conclude a Consular Convention similar to that between the United States and France, by which our Consuls at English ports would be authorized to arrest and punish those who commit the outrages complained of. Mr. Dallas has been all the time authorized and anxious to conclude such a convention. Nor does our Government believe that Lord John Russell has any idea of concluding one now. Strange, if these atrocities exist, they exist only in vessels entering English ports. We hear of no similar complaints from other quarters.

Hon. Thomas Hendricks arrived here this afternoon, and reports Indiana almost a unit for Douglas' nomination at Charleston.

Major Bigler, Quartermaster's Department, returned this evening from West Point, where he has been serving on General Court-Martial for the trial of cadets.

Señor Ocampo will not arrive here till the middle of March.

Senator Douglas has almost entirely recovered from his late attack. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The President having approved of the Post-office bill, it is therefore a law as amended previous to its passage. It appropriates $4,296,000 for supplying the deficiency in the revenues, and defraying the expenses of the Department ending with June last; $4,000,000 towards the support of the Department for the fiscal year ending with June next; and a further sum of $2,400,000 in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, transportation of the mails, wrapping-paper, bags, stamps, &c. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to commence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the 1st of May, 1859, to the present date, shall be paid on all sums found to be due the contractors for carrying the mail. The interest shall be paid only to the contractors themselves, in full of all damages by reason of failure or delay in payment. No interest is to be allowed on payments for the last quarter ending with December last. A sum for this purpose is appropriated.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to inquire into and report on printing and binding reforms, is composed of Messrs. Grow, Quarles, Burnett, Walton, Florence, Hoard and Gurley.

Commencing with next week there is to be a double daily train by the southwestern route from Washington to New-Orleans, instead of one as heretofore.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta commenced its session here to-day, the object being a thorough revision of the laws and ritual of the order.

The Senate yesterday, among other nominations, confirmed Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, as Commissioner of Patents, and Judge Rowles, of Tennessee, as Treasurer of the United States.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Chair said (the reading of the journal having occupied the morning hour) the first business was the special order, being the bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes of a certain denomination in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Harper's Ferry Committee, reported a resolution that the President of the Senate issue warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Sanborn, John Brown, Jr., and Redpath, who had refused to obey the summons of the Committee to testify, and bring them before the Senate to answer for contempt.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he would vote against it. He believed there was no power in the Senate to compel the attendance of these men.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas 43, Nays 4.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bingham, Hale, Sumner and Toombs.

Messrs. Seward and King both voted affirmatively.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made an explanation of his remarks of yesterday. He had not said that if the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional, the action of Wisconsin was right. It did not depend on that. A State Court could not interfere with the decision of the United States Court having jurisdiction.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he would argue the question at the proper time. He regarded it as an absurdity to say that the United States Court had jurisdiction if the law is unconstitutional.

Various reports, petitions and bills of a private nature were presented.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Agreed to. The bill proposed to place Mrs. Smith on the pension roll at fifty dollars per month.

Mr. Toombs said he would oppose it, and its further consideration was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, Mr. Davis' resolutions were made the special order for Monday next.

The Chair presented the resolutions of the municipal authorities of Georgetown, protesting against the passage of the bill to prohibit the circulation of paper money in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the Post-office Deficiency bill. Carried.

The House having refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate abolishing the franking privilege, Mr. Hunter moved the Senate recede from its amendment. He was unwilling to attempt to force legislation on the other House. The motion was agreed to. Yeas 42, Nays 11.

Mr. Toombs moved to reconsider. He was opposed to the Senate receding. In the debate in the House a strong opinion was expressed adverse to the franking privilege, but they were opposed to legislation being incorporated in the Appropriation bill. Now, in this bill there was no general legislation. The amendment regulating the printing of blanks effected a radical change in existing laws. Therefore he wished for a reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider was lost by yeas, 14; nays, 42.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) now asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege. Agreed to.

The first amendment by the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads was that the law abolishing the franking privilege should not apply to those to whom it was granted by name.

Mr. Gwin moved, in amendment, that during the session of Congress, and for thirty days before the meeting and for thirty days after the adjournment, the President, Vice-President, Heads of Departments, and all members of Congress shall be allowed to send free mail matter not over two ounces in weight. Mr. Gwin said the object of the Committee was to abolish the franking privilege. If other legislation was necessary, it could be done at another time.

Mr. Mason opposed the amendment.

Mr. Doolittle wanted to relieve the Post-office Department of the heavy burdens imposed upon it.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all the bill except the few lines abolishing the franking privilege. He wanted to abolish the system *in toto*. He did it on the ground of personal convenience. He did not advocate it as a measure of economy. He believed that if you asked for contracts with the franking privilege abolished, you could not get one mill reduction. The railroads and steamboat lines take every cent that can be got from the Government, and it made no difference whether they carried a ton of matter or a trunk load. The Overland Mail route absorbed six hundred thousand dollars to carry on civilization. He denied that the embarrassment of the Post-office arose from the franking privilege.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that the expense of the Post-office Department was owing to the system of jobbing which prevailed.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was in favor of striking out entirely the Federal Government, which expends more than all the States. The enormous amount, if raised by direct taxation, would not be borne a moment. If the Government expended only ten millions we would never hear of an irrepressible conflict. It was merely a conflict for the spoils. Franking was merely the Government paying the postage of members of Congress.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) would stop printed books that overload the mails.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought it might be well not to take the franking privilege from Ex-Presidents or their widows.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) explained that the bill, if not amended, effected this.

Mr. Hamlin's motion was carried.

Mr. Mason moved to add that "hereafter nothing pass free by mail." Carried.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to amend by providing that persons now entitled to the franking privilege be excused from prepayment, to take effect on the 15th of April.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) opposed this.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) wanted to get rid of letters of no consequence. He received notices of patent medicines, abolition documents, &c.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was in favor of total abolition or nothing.

Mr. Hamlin objected to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Powell withdrew his amendment, except as to the time for it to take effect, the 15th of April, which was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on the amendment of the Committee,

Mr. Hamlin moved to strike out the proviso in relation to whom the privilege is granted.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said that Mrs. Polk was given the privilege as a compliment.

Mr. Hamlin proposed to withdraw his motion if she was the only person named.

Mr. Cameron thought they had better strike all out.

The amendment was then rejected.

Mr. Powell moved to amend the substitute of the Committee so that the law take effect on the 15th of April. Agreed to.

The substitute of the Post-office was then agreed to.

Mr. Mason moved to add, that "hereafter nothing pass free in the mails."

Mr. Cameron moved, as an amendment, "except newspaper exchanges."

Mr. Seward suggested to exempt newspapers as is now done by law.

Mr. Cameron agreed to this.

Mr. Clay thought it would only tend to give increased circulation to the New-York *Tribune* and *Herald*, which would not do much to improve the morals of the country.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (American,) moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Mason withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Republican,) moved as a new section "that publishers of newspapers be allowed to print on the same the date of subscription." Rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, only two voting against it, Messrs. Hemphill and Wilkinson, and 54 in favor of it.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed on the inauguration of the Washington Statue. Objected to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, (American,) presented the petition of the delegate from Jefferson and the memorial of the Provisional Government of that Territory, asking that he be recognized as such. Also, a memorial authorizing the inhabitants thereof to call a Convention and form a Constitution preliminary to admission into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

There was a call of the House preliminary to taking a vote for Printer.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the matter till to-morrow.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) had heard several gentlemen say that an election was to take place to-day. He wished to know whether that agreement was only on one side.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Barksdale severally said that it was the general understanding.

Mr. Wilson's motion was disagreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote.

Whole number of votes	181
Necessary to a choice	91
Defrees	90
Glossbrenner	89

Messrs. Etheridge and Gilmer voted for Gales & Seaton.

The House again voted.

The result was the same as before, except that Mr. Etheridge alone cast a vote for Gales & Seaton. If this had been thrown for Mr. Defrees, he would have been elected. If for Mr. Glossbrenner, it would have made a tie.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) suggested a postponement.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Rep.,) not hearing of any absentees likely to arrive, urged that there be one more vote to-day.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) remarked that he had paired off with Mr. Scott. He now terminated that arrangement, and would vote for Defrees, having assurances that the prices of the printing would be so reduced that there could hereafter be no plunder.

Another vote was taken.

Before the result was announced, Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) changed his vote for some South Carolinian.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) wanted to know what kind of man he was, and perhaps he might vote for him.

Mr. Bonham would explain if he were in order.

The Republicans shouted: "Announce the vote."

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Dem.,) changed from Mr. Glossbrenner to Mr. Old.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) wanted to change his vote.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected, and demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Renewed cries from the Republicans: "Announce the vote."

The Speaker said Mr. Hamilton had a right to change his vote.

Mr. Garnett appealed from the decision.

The Speaker directed the name of Mr. Hamilton to be called.

Mr. Houston wanted to ask a question, but was interrupted by the Republicans with cries of "Order."

Amid the confusion, Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) who had, during the voting, absented himself, hurriedly entered.

Much joy was evinced on the Democratic side.

Mr. Jackson voted for Mr. Glossbrenner.

Messrs. Bonham and Pryor returned to that gentleman's support.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) now called for the announcement of the vote.

Whole number	182	Defrees	91
Necessary to a choice	92	Glossbrenner	90

Mr. Etheridge voted for Gales & Seaton.

The subject was then passed over for to-day.

In pursuance of an order previously adopted, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Morrill, donating lands for the promotion of the arts and sciences to the various States, and a bill for the prevention of polygamy in the Territories.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of action to prevent the importation of adulterated tea.

Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the improvement of Jamabon River, and a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of regulating by a law the term of study for Cadets at the Military Academy.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the settlement of the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service; also, a Pacific Railroad bill. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (American,) introduced a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Reynolds, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) introduced a bill for the improvement of the Hudson River near Albany, and a bill for the erection in that city of a Post-office, Custom house and Court-house.

Mr. Duell, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, requested to communicate to this House at the earliest practicable period, copies of any and all regulations of the Post-Office Department, or instructions issued to Postmasters, authorizing them to open and destroy letters and newspapers supposed to contain incendiary matter; together with copies of all correspondence between the Department and the authorities of any State, or between the Department and any Postmaster in relation thereto. And that he communicate to this House whether knowledge has come to the Post-office Department that the authorities of any State have enacted laws requiring Postmasters to open and burn such letters, newspapers or other documents as may be in their opinion incendiary, and what States have enacted such laws.

Mr. Burnett objected, and, on motion of Mr. Duell, the resolution was referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (American,) gave notice, under the rule, that he would hereafter introduce a bill to do equal justice to all the States.

Mr. John Cochrane introduced a bill to amend the Passenger laws, for the better protection and security of female passengers; a bill to establish the collection districts of the United States, and to designate the posts of entry and delivery for the same, and regulating the appointment and compensation of officers of the Customs; also, a bill for the simplification and codification of the Revenue laws, and for other purposes.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent the sale of the public lands except to actual settlers until ten years after their survey; a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union; and a Homestead bill.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a French Spoliation bill, and a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. Florence also introduced a bill equalizing the Army, Navy and Marine pensions, and a bill fixing and regulating the duties on imports.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of a protective tariff.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) introduced an International Copyright bill.

Mr. Pryor offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between our own and the British Government touching the occupation of San Juan Island; also a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what measures should be adopted with a view of procuring reduction of duties by foreign Governments on tobacco. The above were appropriately referred.

Mr. John Cochrane presented the petition of William Jay Haskett and eighteen others, of the Seventh Ward of New-York, asking for the freedom of the public lands. Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

THE ALMADEN MINE CASE—POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA—LARGE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO—LATER FROM OREGON, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Malloy's Station, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Overland Mail-coach, with San Francisco dates to Jan. 23, passed this Station at 11½ o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, but in consequence of a severe storm of rain the transmission of the news has been delayed until now.

CALIFORNIA.

Judge McAllister, of the U. S. Circuit Court, on Jan. 20 refused to dissolve the injunction in the new Almaden Quicksilver Mine case. This renders it probable that the mine will remain closed until the U. S. Supreme Court settles the title. Much regret is expressed that this great source of wealth must so long remain unproductive.

The Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the Chicago National Convention, is called for the 22d of February.

The Anti-Lecompton State Central Committee adjourned without calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention. There were indications that an attempt would be made to elect Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention by the Lecompton State Convention. Many leading Lecomptonites were manifesting Douglas proclivities, including the new Senator elect, Mr. Latham.

All that remained of the steamer *Northerner*, recently wrecked near Cape Mendocino, had been sold for $900.

A letter had been received in San Francisco from the balloonist, Henry Wise, proposing an aerial trip from that city to New-York, across the great plains.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the morning of the 23d of January, in Montgomery-street, between Bush and Sutler streets, consuming five wooden buildings, valued at $20,000, and considerably damaging the new Musical Hall.

The United States steamship *Saginaw* returned to San Francisco, on the 2d of January, from a four days' trial trip, having encountered very heavy seas and storms. She behaved admirably, and her commander, Schenck, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with her movements.

OREGON.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived at San Francisco on the 22d untimo, with Oregon dates to the 12th, Washington Territory dates to the 13th, and British Columbia to the 16th.

Politics, as usual, seemed to engross the attention of the people of Oregon.

The *Democrat* mentions rumors of a prospective coalition between the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, to elect Col. E. D. Baker, of California, United States Senator, in May next. Col. Baker was to leave San Francisco, to take up his future residence in Oregon, by the next steamer, which gives a color of truth to the rumor.

A fire at Oregon City had destroyed buildings belonging to Mr. Harney, valued at $20,000.

The *Oregonian* has a report that Lieut. Mullen's command had completed nearly three hundred miles of the wagon road between Walla-Walla and Fort Benton, on the Missouri River. They were snowed in about the 20th of November, in Bitter Root Valley. There was great danger that all their stock would starve, and a portion of the party had started for Fort Benton, and another for Fort Owen.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

There is but little news from Washington Territory. A bill to remove the capital from Olympia to Vancouver had been defeated.

Resolutions had unanimously passed both Houses of the Legislature indorsing Gen. Harney's action in the San Juan affair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Right Rev. Bishop Hill had preached his first sermon in Victoria District Church. He proposes establishing a first-class Collegiate School.

There is no mining news of interest.

The amount of revenue collected in British Columbia during the past year was $300,000.

MARINE AND COMMERCIAL.

Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 20, Austrian brig *Ivich*, 296 days from Rio de Janeiro, *viâ* Mazatlan; 22d, ship *Thatcher*, Magoon, from Boston; Danish brig *Otto*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed, Jan. 20, ship *Jennie W. Paine*, for Hamburg; bark *Wilhelmina*, for Melbourne; 21st, *Arey*, for Valparaiso.

The cargoes of coffee per *Ivich* and *Otto* will unsettle the market for the present. Since the departure of the last mail there is a further advance in pork, clear quoting at $17 75 for bbls., and $9 50 for halves; and mess at $16 50. The trade are not buying, and speculators are holding off. A spell of bad weather would cause a reaction. Raw sugars are firm; refined quotes at 12¾c.@13c. for circle crushed. The trade buy all the refinery; will sell at 17¾c.

There is a moderate demand from the country for all goods. The recent movement in provisions is generally regarded premature, and likely to induce Oregon traders to kill their stock too freely.

The Maryland Legislature and the Free Blacks.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Legislature has had under consideration to-day the measures proposed by the Committee in relation to the free colored population.

The House passed nearly unanimously amendments to an existing act, by which a contribution amounting to $5,000 per annum to the Colonization Society is withdrawn.

It has been snowing here all day, with sligh termissions. The weather is mild this evening, with indications of rain.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NOMINATION OF HON. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR FOR GOVERNOR—ELEVEN DOUGLAS DELEGATES SENT TO CHARLESTON.

Hartford, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day. It is the largest and most enthusiastic State Convention ever held in Connecticut.

Gen. Phelps, of Colebrooke, was chosen President. He remarked on taking the Chair that he had never seen so universal and determined a feeling among the Democracy of Connecticut as now to achieve a triumph in April.

An informal ballot for Governor was taken with the following result:

Thomas H. Seymour	215	Henry C. Deming	12
James T. Pratt	185	Scattering	5

The Convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

LATER.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Democratic State Convention has just completed its nomination for State officers and delegates to the Charleston Convention. Thomas H. Seymour, of Hartford, was nominated for Governor, and eleven out of twelve of the delegates to Charleston are favorable to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for President.

The resolutions have not yet been reported. Guns are firing complimentary to the nomination of Mr. Seymour for Governor.

During the afternoon session, a letter from Gov. Seymour was read, declining the nomination and favoring the old ticket. But the Convention paid no regard to it and nominated him by acclamation, after taking an informal ballot, which was all one way. Four hundred and thirty votes were cast. The enthusiasm was of the wildest character, and a motion was passed to insist on the nomination. The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor—James E. English, of New-Haven; Secretary of State—Nathaniel B. Stevens, of Norfolk; Treasurer—Col. Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin; Comptroller—Horace Taylor, of Vernon.

The Convention resolved itself into District Conventions, to nominate Delegates to Charleston. They reassembled in general Convention at 5½ o'clock, and elected the following gentlemen delegates at large: First Congressional District—Gen. James Pratt, of Rocky Hill; Second—Samuel Arnold, of Haddam; Third—Andrew C. Lippett, of New-London; Fourth—William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport.

By Counties: Col. A. G. Hazzard, Hartford County; Wablon R. West, Tolland County; E. A. Russell, Middlesex; Colin M. Ingersoll, New-Haven; William M. Converse, New-London: Rufus L. Baker, Windham; George W. Peet, Litchfield; P. C. Calhoun, Fairfield.

The Convention adjourned till 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Resolutions will not report till the evening session.

A national salute was fired over Gov. Seymour's nomination.

National Union Convention at Binghamton.

DELEGATES APPOINTED TO THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Binghamton, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The American "Balance-of-Power" Party met in Convention at Binghamton this morning, at 10 o'clock, and organized by the appointment of C. B. Freeman, of Montgomery, as Chairman, and H. M. Collier, of Broome, and J. J. Mastell, of Schenectady, as Secretaries. The following Committees were appointed:

On State Organization—J. L. Smith of Brooklyn, Anson Spencer of Tompkins, J. J. Mastell of Schenectady, Sturges Cary of Broome, and Whipple Clark of Madison.

On National Organization—Erastus Brooks of New-York, Ira L. Little of Cortlandt, W. W. Engle of Steuben, George L. Ames of Saratoga, and J. C. Robbie of Broome.

On the Address, &c.—Messrs. R. Graves of Brooklyn, J. C. King of Tompkins, Harlo Hakes of Steuben, Dr. Rowland of Kings, and D. A. Fonda of Montgomery.

Among the most prominent Americans are Erastus Brooks, of New-York, C. B. Freeman, and Anson Spence.

Binghamton, Wednesday, Feb. 15—P. M.

The American Convention adjourned this evening. Beyond the names of the Committeemen we have been unable to learn anything of the proceedings—the Convention sitting with closed doors. It is understood that nearly every county in the State was represented, and that the Americans, in conjunction with the native Union Party, have appointed delegates to the Washington Convention.

Destructive Fire in Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

A destructive fire has occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C. Forty houses were burned, involving great loss to Messrs. Galkins, Cobb, Poole, Wheeler and others. Many families are without shelter or means of support. The insurance is but partial. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and great excitement has been caused by it.

New-London Railroad.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The annual meeting of the New-Haven Railroad Company took place this morning. The old Board was unanimously reëlected. The affairs of the road are represented as encouraging. The receipts for the year amounted to $107,837, against expense of $92,128. A vote of thanks was passed to the officers, when the meeting adjourned.

From Mexico.

ADVANCE OF MIRAMON ON VERA CRUZ.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The schooner *Star* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates to the 10th inst.

Miramon left the City of Mexico on the 8th for Vera Cruz, with 5,000 men, and his advance guard was reported to be at National Bridge.

Vera Cruz had been declared in a state of siege.

The *Saratoga* was at Vera Cruz.

Obituary.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. James Clark, an aged and retired merchant, while in the Hall of Representatives yesterday, listening to the debate on the proposed Betterment law, in which he felt much interest, suddenly fell and expired of apoplexy. The House at once adjourned.

Mysterious Affair at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 15.

A box containing one leg and the two feet of a human body was found in a ravine near Scranton Dépôt this evening, and taken in charge by the Coroner, who will hold an inquest.

The Steamer Plymouth Rock.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 15.

No accident has happened to the steamer *Plymouth Rock*. She was anchored off Hunter's Point for a short time last evening to enable the engineer to examine the "shut off." Her passengers came through to this city this morning.

Brownsville News.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The *Delta's* correspondent at Brownsville writes that the Texas Commissioners are fully convinced that the authorities and principal citizens of Matamoras are in league with the outlaw Cortinas. The Commissoners have reported to the Governor that war exists.

Failure in Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Elder, Sylvester & Vose, dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 25 Pearl-street, this city, have failed. The amount of their liabilities has not been stated, but it is well known that they have been doing a large business for some time past.

Naval.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

A large number of men from the *Merrimac* were paid to-day. Four hundred of them left in the steamers *Yorktown*, for New-York, and *R. Spaulding*, for Boston.

Consecration of a Bishop.

Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D., was consecrated Bishop for the Northwest to-day.

A New Hotel at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Paran Stevens' new Continental Hotel will open to-morrow for the reception of guests.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

The Suppression of the "Univers."

The Annexation of Savoy to France.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS AND ITEMS.

The Steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. Browse, from Galway on the 4th instant, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday morning. She experienced heavy weather. She has 20 saloon and 360 other passengers for New-York, for which port she left last evening.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here yesterday morning, having left the latter port on the 1st inst. Her news is not so late as that brought by the *Bohemian*, but we derive additional items of intelligence from our files.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 2d.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 3d.

The news is meagre, and without special importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell had announced in Parliament that the Government could not produce the correspondence relative to the rumored annexation of Savoy to France; but he said that Count Walewski had assured Lord Cowley that the Emperor had no intention of proposing the annexation. The British Government sent a dispatch expressing satisfaction at this assurance.

In the House of Lords, Monday, Jan. 30, the Bishop of London asked what steps Her Majesty's Government proposed to take to put a stop to the very serious disturbances which have recently occurred in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East.

Lord Granville was yet unable to state what would be the exact steps taken by the Government; it was, however, his decided opinion that it was the duty of the Government to use every means to preserve the peace.

After arguing the motion by Lord Marlborough relative to the assessment and levy of Church rates, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Jan. 30, Sir G. Lewis, in reply to Mr. Butler, said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any bill to meet such cases as that of St. George's-in-the-East.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Crawford, stated that it was his intention on Monday next, in a Committee of the whole House on the Customs act, to submit to the House the whole proposal contained in the commercial treaty with France.

On the question of appointing a committee to investigate the miscellaneous expenditures of the country, the Ministry were defeated by 28 majority.

William Cowper will be Minister of Public Works, *vice* Fitzroy, deceased.

The Hanover Cotton Mills at Manchester had been burned, involving a loss of £30,000.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Lord Clyde will be detained longer in India than he anticipated, in consequence of the arrangements which must be made for the Chinese expedition. The overtures which have been made to the British officers of the Sikh regiments to volunteer for China have not been attended with much success.

The same journal says that an addition of men will be made to each of the infantry regiments at home and in the colonies, exclusive of India. The addition resolved on is 1,400 men to the brigade, or 200 to each battalion.

The *Times* says: "Arrangements have been concluded by the Directors for a great musical celebration of several days' duration, by between 3,000 and 4,000 members of the Choral Societies of France, at the Crystal Palace, in June next."

Burning of the Endymion.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 1.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on board the *Endymion*, lying in the river, between Egremont and New-Brighton, ready for sea, and intending to have sailed on the same day for New-York. The greatest consternation prevailed on board, for, in addition to the crew, numbering 30, there were about 25 second-cabin passengers, many of whom were in their berths. The fire emanated from the hold in the forepart of the ship, and, despite every exertion on the part of the crew, continued to advance with increased rage. The alarm was speedily conveyed to shore, when a number of tug-boats went to the scene to render every assistance. The passengers and their luggage were promptly relieved, and brought to the Prince's Landing-stage, where the large hut was appropriated for their accommodation. Soon after the alarm was given, two fire engines and the fire brigade, under Mr. Superintendent Hewitt, embarked in two of the Liverpool Tug Company's boats. The ship apparently was deluged with water, but the flames increased, and at 6 o'clock burst out of the fore-hatch, and soon afterwards she seemed to be enveloped in fire from stem to stern. Capt. Hallett, seeing that destruction inevitably awaited the ship and cargo, determined to run her on shore and scuttle her. The gun-boat *Seamew* was brought alongside, and fired several shots into the vessel, but without much effect. The crew, however, succeeded in scuttling the vessel, and she was beached on the sand between the magazines and New-Brighton. The receding of the tide, however, rendered the scuttling of little avail, for she was left comparatively dry, the water not covering the breach made in her side. The The fire had now a firm hold of the whole ship, and about noon the foremast fell overboard. The flames continued to rage all the afternoon, and fears were entertained that the main and mizen masts, which were burned, would fall, and the consequence must have been disastrous to the crews of the packets surrounding. In order to obviate the danger, a rope was fastened to the main mast, and taken on board the *Brother Jonathan* steam-tug, and the mast was dragged down with all the rigging. The mizen-mast was got rid of in a similar manner; but, unfortunately, the consequence of this measure proved the reverse of beneficial. The masts, in their fall, of course ripped up the deck beams and planking, and the air rushed through the apertures to feed the flames below. The bowsprit was shortly afterwards burnt through, and fell into the water, carrying with it a large portion of the starboard bulwarks. The flames, which up to about 5 o'clock had appeared to be confined to the fore part of the ship, now spread aft, and as the evening advanced the ship appeared to the spectators on the beach to be completely enveloped in fire. The firemen were working eight pumps, but their exertions, though vigorous and well-sustained, were ineffectual, and it was feared that the ship would be totally destroyed.

The amount of damage cannot be estimated, but it will no doubt be immense. The *Endymion* had only made one voyage from New-York to this port. She had a large and valuable cargo, consisting of machinery, silk, satin, crate goods, and general merchandise. She went into the river on Saturday last, and was cleared by the Emigration Agents at this port as a "short ship."

The *Endymion* was a very fine ship, of 1,374 tons, built in the United States, and owned by Messrs. F. D. & P. Sellers, Cidhall-street. Messrs. Tracy & Baldwin, who had acted as the passenger-agents for the ship, paid every attention to the passengers; and they will be forwarded on Saturday next to their destination in the *J. Foster, Jr.*

It is supposed the fire had been smoldering some days in the hold; and, if it had broken out a day or two later, the consequences would have been terrible, for the ship would then have probably been far away from land. The cause of the fire cannot yet be ascertained, but it is attributed to the seamen smoking in the forehold.

At the time we go to press, the fire is still raging on board the vessel. We are informed that a seaman named Croft discovered the fire in the forecastle, and gave an immediate alarm, but the flames immediately afterwards spread beyond control. The bows of the vessel are completely destroyed, and it is a question whether any part of the hull will be in a serviceable condition.

It appears that a mistake was committed in beaching the vessel so near the shore. When the tide receded the fore part was left in very shallow water, and thus the beaching proved of very little benefit in extinguishing the flames. At high water the main-hatch is submerged, but the tide does not reach the fore part, which is considerably elevated in consequence of the ship being settled at the stern.

It is said that on Monday evening there was great disorder on board the vessel, in consequence of the riotous conduct of some of the seamen. Capt. Hallett was very desirous to put to sea early yesterday morning, but, as the result proved, he was fortunately prevented doing so.

The damage to the ship and cargo is variously estimated, but it will not be less than £20,000 or £30,000. The cargo may be saved from the fire, but it will be very much damaged by the water. The firemen hope to extinguish the fire at high water this morning.

The ship is insured, but a difference of opinion exists as to the cargo being insured. Some persons say that it will be insured, but others assert that it is the general practice of consignees to defer insuring the cargo until the vessel has actually proceeded to sea.

Adjustment of the San Juan Difficulty.

From the London Times, Jan. 30.

It is but a short time since the thoughts of the country, now concentrated on French treaties and Italian struggles, were directed with no slight solicitude to a remote spot on the shores of the Pacific. The "San Juan difficulty," thanks to the forbearance and moderation of the two Governments concerned, was successfully escaped, but the question itself is pending still, and it will not be uninteresting to the public to learn the position in which it stands. Certain features of the case render it one of the most curious, perhaps, which even the oversights of diplomacy ever produced.

When, after a long altercation, it was finally decided that the 49th parallel should constitute the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States on North American territory, litigation might have been fairly supposed at an end, and, excepting, indeed, for a particular and unforeseen embarrassment, such would, doubtless, have been the result. No sooner, however, had the Commissioners charged with the duty of cutting the boundary line by land and defining it by water proceeded to the dispatch of business, than they encountered a serious obstacle. Exactly opposite the point at which the 49th parallel strikes the coast, lies Vancouver's Island, a portion of which, if the boundary line had been prolonged without deviation, would have been cut off. To avoid this dismemberment of what was confessedly British territory it had been agreed that the line, after striking the coast, would be deflected in a southerly direction, and carried through mid-channel round the coast of Vancouver's Island into the sea. This was all plain and reasonable; and in the complete, and, as we may almost add, the pardonable ignorance prevailing at the time respecting these distant regions, it was probably conceived that the channel so described could not be mistaken. When, however, the actual survey came to be made, it was found that the supposed open strait was blocked up in the middle by a group of islands, and that a separate channel was left on each side of them. That to the west is known as the Haro Channel; that to the east as the Rosario. If, therefore, the boundary line were carried down the former, it would throw all the islands into the American side; if it were taken through the latter, it would give them all to the British. That we, under such circumstances, should stickle for the Rosario Strait, while the Americans stand out for the Strait of Haro, need not be considered surprising. As far as the letter of the treaty goes, we believe it would be simply impossible to execute it according to the American proposal. According to the best information we can obtain, no vessel keeping on such a course as the terms of the treaty prescribe could by possibility get into the Haro Channel, and it is, we believe, also true that, as far as any channel was known or used at the time of the Convention, it was the Rosario Channel, and no other. However, for reasons to be presently mentioned, we shall not insist on this point any further.

It will appear from what we have said that the debatable territory is composed not of one island, but a group of islands, all of which together would be transferred either to England or America, according as the Rosario or Haro Channel was taken as the channel for the line of delimitation. Accident, however, has brought one of those islands into especial notoriety, and attached its name to the whole dispute. The westernmost of the group is called the Isle of San Juan, and on this island, though it had been recognized as disputed territory, Gen. Harney last summer landed a body of American troops. We need not repeat the circumstances under which this violation of right was committed, though we may remark that the sole explanation offered by Gen. Harney himself failed absolutely to justify the acts on which he ventured. He asserted that American citizens, settled on the Island, required the protection of American troops to defend them against the incursions of the Indians. But, even if this necessity could have been established, it would certainly not follow that the Island thereby became any more American territory than it was before. Now, Gen. Harney not only furnished his countrymen with a military guard, but he took possession of San Juan as belonging to the United States, and proclaimed American laws and authority there, although it had been distinctly admitted by his own Government that the title to the territory was in dispute, and that until it was decided no such pretensions should be advanced by either of the claimants. These events brought the Isle of San Juan into notice as the bone of contention, although, in point of fact, the actual claim of the Americans would, if sustained, have given them a good deal more than this Island, and our claim would have secured us not only San Juan, but the rest of the group besides.

We have said that we should be indisposed to rely exclusively on the letter of the Treaty, although we regard it as eminently favorable to ourselves. Of course, if a rigorous policy is to be pursued, it is to the letter that we must appeal, and we shall have no reason to regret the proceeding, but we should prefer to see the question discussed in a more practical spirit of amity and conciliation. For such a course there are obvious reasons, but there is this reason especially—that we very much doubt whether the framers of the treaty really knew anything about the channel or course they were defining, so that we may seek in vain for the true spirit of the law. But, if there is obscurity on this point, there is perfect clearness on another. It was most sensibly presumed, at the time of the Convention, that the proceedings should be regulated rather by mutual utility and advantage than by any other consideration, and this ground we should like to see still retained. We believe that the course actually pursued by our Government is in conformity with this principle. We have reason to think that the proposals made to the Americans are such as may fairly satisfy both countries. Instead of standing out for the Rosario Channel and the whole group of islands, as against the Haro Channel and none of them, a third channel is proposed for the boundary-line, which will not only evade the two disputed courses, but will leave the Americans in possession of the larger share of the debated territory. This channel runs through the group of islands, and, though not so broad as either the Haro or Rosario Strait, is nevertheless navigable. In its course it cuts off the Isle of San Juan *alone* to the west, and consequently leaves us with this island only, while the Americans will retain the remainder. So considerable, in fact, is the concession thus made, that it reasonably suggests a little compensation, and we believe the American Government will be asked to give us the whole of a certain coast headland which the 49th parallel now cuts in two. We do sincerely hope that this reasonable proposal will be accepted. It appears to us to answer all those purposes of mutual convenience which the treaty originally contemplated. The Americans will secure the Rosario Channel to themselves, according to their wishes; and they will leave us with the Haro Channel, exactly as they desire. We, on the other hand, although we shall lose three-fourths of the debated territory, shall retain the Isle of San Juan, and thus acquire a secure access to our continental possessions. In reality, the mere territory is of little consequence to either party, while safe navigation is of material importance to both. By the arrangement now delineated each country will have a channel of its own, while the territory will be so divided that the Americans can make no complaint of their allotment. We really do not see how any adjustment could be more judiciously devised than one which will not wound the self-love of either State, which will give both States what is really necessary for their convenience, and which will thus terminate a protracted dispute by a sensible compromise.

Cotton and American Slavery.

From the London Times.

The importation of cotton into this country has, since the import duty was abolished, increased sixteen-fold. Having been 63,000,000 lbs., it is now 1,000,000,000 lbs. This is one of those giant facts which stand head and shoulders higher than the crowd—so high and so broad that we can neither overlook it nor affect not to see it. It proves the existence of a thousand smaller facts that must stand under its shadow. It tells of sixteen times as many mills, sixteen times as many English families living by working those mills, sixteen times as much profit derived from sixteen times as much capital engaged in this manufacture. It carries after it sequences of increased quantity of freights and insurances, and necessities for sixteen times the amount of customers to consume, to our profit, the immense amount of produce we are turning out. There are not many such facts as these, arising in the quiet routine of industrial history. It is so large and so steady that we can steer our national policy by it; it is so important to us that we should be reduced to embarrassment if it were suddenly to disappear. It teaches us to persevere in a policy which has produced so wonderful a result; its beneficent operation makes it essential to us to deal carefully with it now we have got it. Some years ago an island arose in the Mediterranean and we were all discussing it and quarrelling about it, and keeping up a brisk fire of diplomatic notes over it, when one fine morning the disgusted island suddenly went down again, and ships sent out to survey it sailed over the site it had occupied. We must not do anything to disgust this huge lump of profitable work which has suddenly arisen among us. We are inclined to look at it with a respectful and superstitious tenderness, rather as a gambler does upon a run of luck at cards, hoping it may last forever.

Lord Brougham and the veterans of the old Anti-Slavery Society do not, we fear, share our delight at this great increase in the employment of our home population. Their minds are still seared by those horrible stories which were burnt in upon them in their youth, when England was not only a slave-owning, but even a slave-trading State. Their remorse is so great that the ghost of a black man is always before them. They are benevolent and excellent people; but if a black man happened to have broken his shin and a white man were in danger of drowning, we much fear that a real Anti-Slavery zealot would bind up the black man's leg before he would draw the white man out of the water. It is not an inconsistency, therefore, that while we see only cause of congratulation in this wonderful increase of trade, Lord Brougham sees in it the exaggeration of an evil he never ceases to deplore. We, and such as we, who are content to look upon society as Providence allows it to exist—to mend it when we can, but not to distress ourselves immoderately for evils which are not of our creation,—we see only the free and intelligent English families who thrive upon the wages which these cotton bales produce. Lord Brougham sees only the black laborers who, on the other side of the Atlantic, pick the cotton pods in slavery. Lord Brougham deplores that in this tremendous importation of a thousand millions of pounds of cotton the lion's share of the profit goes to the United States, and has been produced by slave labor. Instead of twenty-three millions, the United States now send us eight hundred and thirty millions, and this is all cultivated by slaves. It is very sad that this should be so, but we do not see our way to a remedy. There seems to be rather a chance of its becoming worse. If France, who is already moving onwards in a restless, purblind state, should open her eyes wide, should give herself fair play by accepting our coals, iron, and machinery, and, under the stimulus of a wholesome competition, should take to manufacturing upon a large scale, then these three millions will not be enough. France will be competing with us in the foreign cotton markets, stimulating still further the produce of Georgia and South Carolina. The jump which the consumption of cotton in England has just made is but a single leap, which may be repeated indefinitely. There are a thousand millions of mankind upon the globe, all of whom can be most comfortably clad in cotton. Every year new tribes and new nations are added to the category of cotton-wearers. There is every reason to believe that the supply of this universal necessity will for many years yet to come fail to keep pace with the demand, and, in the interest of that large class of our countrymen to whom cotton is bread, we must continue to hope that the United States will be able to supply us in years to come with twice as much as we bought of them in years past.

"Let us raise up another market," says the Anti-Slavery people. So say we all. We know very well that the possibility of growing cotton is not confined to the New World. The plains of Bengal grew cotton before Columbus was born, and we, with our mechanical advantages, can actually afford to take the Bengal cotton from the growers and send it back to them in yarns and pieces cheaper than they can make it up. So, also, thousands of square miles in China are covered by the cotton plant; and some day we may perhaps repeat the same process there. Africa, too, promises us cotton. Dr. Livingstone found a country in which the growth was indigenous, and where the chiefs were very anxious to be taught how to cultivate it for an European market. There is no lack of lands and climate where cotton could be produced. It is said of gold that no substance in nature is more widely diffused and more omnipresent; but, unfortunately, it is diffused under conditions which make it seldom possible to win it with a profit. So it is of cotton. The conditions under which it becomes available for our markets are not often present in the wild cotton which our travellers discover; nor are they to be immediately supplied. Remember the efforts which the French have made to produce cotton in Algeria, the enormous prizes they offered, the prices at which they bought up all the produce, the care with which fabrics were prepared from these cottons at Rouen and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and then note the miserable result after so many years of artificial protection. It will come eventually; as the cotton wants of the world press heavily and more heavily it must come. We shall have cotton from India, from China, and from Africa; we would advocate every means within reasonable limits to quicken the development. We would not even ask whether to introduce cotton culture upon a large scale into Africa would be to secure that African cotton would not be raised by slave labor. But even Lord Brougham would not ask us to believe that there is any proximate hope that the free cotton raised in Africa will, within any reasonable time, drive out of culture the slave-grown cotton of America. If this be so, of what use can it be to make irritating speeches in the House of Lords against a state of things by which we are content to profit? Lord Brougham and Lord Grey are not men of such illogical minds as to be incapable of understanding that it is the demand of the English manufacturers which stimulates the produce of slave-grown American cotton. They are neither of them, we apprehend, so reckless or so wicked as to wish to close our factories and throw some two millions of our manufacturing population out of bread. Why, then, these inconsequent and these irritating denunciations? Let us create new fields of produce if we can; but, meanwhile, it is neither just nor dignified to buy this raw material from the Americans, and to revile them for producing it.

The Fall of the Pemberton Mill.

From the London Times, Jan. 30.

Although America is the country of portentous accidents, no catastrophe so dreadful as that now reported has ever occurred within the limits of the Union. We doubt, indeed, whether in any country, or in any age, so many human beings have ever perished so terribly by an accident of ordinary life. War may produce parallel scenes of horror, but the annals of peace may be searched in vain for any calamity so appalling as the disaster at Lawrence. In the manufacturing settlement so called, and situate on the Merrimac River, in the State of Massachusetts, stood several mills, as large apparently as the most capacious structures of the same character at Manchester or Rochdale. One of these establishments, known as the Pemberton Mills, was founded some seven years ago, and gave employment to nearly 1,000 operatives. The building is said to have been originally of bad construction; the foundations were imperfect, the walls were weak, and pierced by numerous apertures, which detracted still further from the strength of the fabric. As the weight of the machinery was added to that of the numerous work people engaged in the business, it will not be thought surprising that the mill should have fallen, but the ruin was rendered unspeakably hideous by the frightful incidents of the catastrophe.

Unhappily, the collapse of the structure occurred when the mill was peopled with its busy complement of hands. It is not uncommon—indeed, we are thankful to say it is common—to read of accidents which might have resulted in tragedies beyond belief. We are frequently told of the fall of a staircase, or a roof, or of a fire in a theatre, or of other calamities, which might if they had happened ten minutes earlier or later have caused the death of hundreds. We read of railway accidents in which, by the narrowest possible chance, a whole train of passengers escapes instant destruction; and sometimes, perhaps, we reflect for a moment on the nature of the disaster which was so near occurring. At the Pemberton Mills that kind of disaster was actually witnessed. The five stories of the building fell in, one after another, upon the heads of 600 or 700 work-people who were assembled at their trade, and the living and the dead, with the fractured beams of the edifice and the heavy ironwork of the machinery, were precipitated in one mass to the ground. How many found their deaths on the instant is still unknown, but it is only too well known that they who did so were the most fortunate of the victims. Even this crash itself was nothing in comparison with the second which followed. As soon as the news of the disaster got abroad, thousands of people rushed to the rescue, and for some hours toiled painfully, and not without success, in extricating sufferers from the mass of ruin. But a new and more shocking alarm was presently given. As the early evening of Winter had closed in upon the scene, large bonfires were lit in a circuit round the spot to enable the work of humanity to be carried on through the night. Either from one of these, or through some unexplained, though not surprising accident, fire was communicated to the mass, and rapidly caught hold of it. The rest we can hardly venture to describe. Imprisoned in the ruins of the edifice, mangled by the fall, but still living and conscious, hundreds of men and women were exposed to the most shocking of deaths. The flames enveloped them before the very eyes of their relatives and countrymen, and consumed them while their voices were still heard and recognized in unavailing shrieks for protection. As the telegraph flashed the tidings of the catastrophe to the adjacent States, the horror of the story must have been inconceivable. At New-York the people learnt the tale piece by piece, so that every successive incident had time to sink into the mind. First came the shock of the accident, then the details of the rescue; but before hope could be well formed it was crushed by the fresh intelligence of the conflagration, the ascendancy of the flames, and all the realities of the hecatomb.

It is remarkable that, beyond the original faultiness in the structure of the mill, no avoidable or extraordinary fatality can be traced in this terrible disaster. The fabric, it appears, was unsound; it was never of sufficient strength to support the weight designed for it, and it accordingly fell in. All the supervening miseries arose from two circumstances—the hour of the occurrence, which coincided with the working time of the mill, and the accident of the fire, which, in the natural confusion of the scene, is but too easily intelligible. After the first casualty, in fact, all the horrors, shocking as they appear, might have been witnessed anywhere. Let the calamity be a warning to manufacturers and architects throughout the world. Too much care cannot be expended on structures in which the lives of hundreds are exposed day after day amid the unavoidable dangers of machinery and steam.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* denounces the efforts of Sardinia to prevent the Savoyards from expressing their desire for annexation.

The Bourse was improving. The Rentes closed on 2d at 67f. 60c.

The Suppression of the "Univers."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 29, 1860.

The *Univers* publishes an encyclical letter from the Pope, headed thus, "To our venerable brethren the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and others, ordinaries of places in grace and in communion with the Apostolic See." I select the following passages as the most important:

"Since the publication of our encyclical letter of the 18th of June, last year, and the two allocutions which were subsequently delivered in Consistory, you have learnt, your souls full of grief, with what evils religious and civil society in Italy is overwhelmed, and what audacious and abominable acts of revolt were directed both against the legitimate Princes of the Italian States and the legitimate and sacred sovereignty which belongs to us, to this Holy See; and, responding to our wishes and our cares, you hastened, without loss of time, and with a zeal which nothing could arrest, to order public prayers in your dioceses. You did not content yourselves with the letters so full of devotion and love which you addressed to us, but, to the glory of your name and your order, raising the episcopal voice, you published writings full of science and of piety, defending energetically the cause of our most holy religion, and stigmatising the sacrilegious attempts directed against the civil sovereignty of the Roman Church. Constantly defending that sovereignty, you made it a glory to avow and to teach that, by a particular design of Divine Providence, who directs and governs all things, it has been given to the Roman Pontiff, in order that, not being subject to any Civil Power, he may exercise in complete liberty, and without hindrance throughout the universe, the supreme charge of the Apostolic Ministry, which has been divinely intrusted to him by Christ our Lord. Instructed by your teaching, and incited by your example, the well-beloved children of the Catholic Church have taken, and are still adopting, every means to testify to us the same sentiments. From every part of the Catholic world we have received letters, the number of which can scarcely be counted, signed by ecclesiastics and by laics of every condition, of every rank, of every order, sometimes reaching to hundreds of thousands, which, while expressing the most ardent sentiments of veneration and love for us, and for this chair of St. Peter, and the indignation felt by them at the audacious acts accomplished in certain of our provinces, declare that the patrimony of the blessed St. Peter shall be preserved inviolate in all its integrity, and protected from all attack. Many of those who signed these letters have, moreover, established with much force and knowledge that truth in published writings. These striking manifestations of your sentiments, and of the sentiments of the faithful, worthy of all honor and of all praise, and which will remain inscribed in letters of gold in the annals of the Catholic Church, have caused us such emotion that we could not, in our joy, refrain from crying out, 'Blessed be God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Mercy and God of all Consolation, who consoles us in our tribulation.'"

The Pope then alludes to the Imperial letter:

"Recently, as many of you already know, the Paris journal entitled the *Moniteur* published a letter of the Emperor of the French, replying to a letter from us, in which we earnestly prayed His Imperial Majesty to protect with his powerful patronage, in the Congress of Paris, the integrity and inviolability of the temporal dominion of the Holy See, and to free it from a criminal rebellion. Repeating in his letter certain advice which a short time before he offered us relative to the rebellious provinces of our Pontifical dominions, the very exalted Emperor counsels us to renounce the possession of those same provinces, finding in such renunciation the only remedy for the present disorder of affairs."

After remarking that it was impossible for him to remain silent after such advice, his Holiness continues:

"We hastened to reply to the same Emperor, and in the apostolic liberty of our soul we clearly and openly declared to him that we could in no manner adhere to that counsel; because, considering our dignity and that of the Holy See, it was attended with insurmountable difficulties, and considering our sacred character, and the rights of this same See, which do not belong to the dynasty of any Royal family, but to all Catholics. And at the same time we declared that we could not surrender what does not belong to us; and that we perfectly understood that the victory which might be accorded to the revolted of the Æmilia would be a stimulant to commit the same attempts to the native and foreign disturbers of the other provinces when they should witness the success of the rebels. And, among other things, we caused it to be made known to the same that we cannot abdicate the aforesaid provinces of our Pontifical dominions without violating the solemn oaths which bind us, without exciting complaints and insurrection in the rest of our States, without doing an injury to all Catholics, and, finally, without weakening the rights not only of the Princes of Italy who have been unjustly despoiled of their domains, but also of all the Princes of the Christian Universe, who could not see with indifference the introduction of certain most pernicious principles. We did not omit to observe that His Majesty was not ignorant by what men, with what money, and what succor the recent attempts at rebellion have been excited and accomplished at Bologna, Ravena, and other towns, while the great majority of the people remained stupified at those risings, which they in no-wise expected, and which they were by no means disposed to follow.

And, inasmuch as the most Serene Emperor thought that these provinces were to be abdicated by us, by reason of the seditious movements which were excited there from time to time, we opportunely replied to him that this argument had no value, because it proved too much, as similar movements took place frequently both in the States of Europe and elsewhere; and no one could use it as a legitimate argument to reduce the possessions of a civil Government. Neither have we omited to remind the same Emperor that he addressed to us a letter of a very different kind from his last, before the war in Italy—a letter which brought us consolation and not affliction. And from some words in the Imperial letter published in the journal aforesaid, (the *Moniteur*,) we prayed his Majesty, in the name of the Church, that, in consideration of his own good and his own benefit, he should completely remove our apprehension. Moved by this paternal charity, with which we are bound to watch over the eternal safety of all, we recalled to his mind that we all should one day have to render a strict account before the tribunal of Christ, and undergo a most severe judgment, and that, therefore, each of us ought to do energetically what depended on him to merit mercy rather than justice.

Such are the things which, among others, we answered to the very great Emperor of the French; and we considered it our duty to communicate them to you, and to the whole Catholic universe, in order that you might know more and more that, with the aid of God, and fulfilling the duty of our most important ministry, we try all without fear, and spare no effort to defend courageously the cause of religion and of justice; to maintain entire and inviolate the civil power of the Roman Church, with its temporal possessions, and its rights, which appertain to the whole Catholic universe; and, finally, to guarantee the just cause of the other Princes."

His Holiness then goes on to declare his readiness to suffer the severest trials; expresses his anguish at "the danger of the souls in his troubled provinces, where pestilential writings menace each day more deplorably the piety, the religion, the faith and the purity of morals;" exhorts those whom he addresses to defend zealously and incessantly the Catholic Church and the Holy See, "as well as the maintenance of the civil power of the same See and of the patrimony of St. Peter;" and concludes by exhorting them to offer their prayers to Heaven for the attainment of these objects. The encyclical letter bears date the 19th inst.

REPORT AND DECREE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "UNIVERS."

The *Moniteur* of Sunday, Jan. 29, publishes the following report to the Emperor, relative to the suppression of *l'Univers*, signed by the Minister of the Interior:

"Sire: The journal *l'Univers* has made itself in the periodical press the organ of a religious party the pretensions of which are daily in more direct opposition to the rights of the State; its incessant efforts tend to dominate over the French clergy, to alarm consciences, to agitate the country, to undermine the fundamental bases upon which the affairs of the Church and of civil society are established.

This open war waged against our most ancient national traditions is dangerous for religion itself, which it compromises by mixing it up with passions unworthy of it, by associating it with doctrines irreconcilable with the duties of patriotism, which the French Clergy has never separated from its respectful submission to the Holy See in the spiritual order.

The religious Press has misunderstood the mission of moderation and of peace which it had to fulfill. The journal *l'Univers*, especially, heedless of the warnings given to it, daily attains the extreme limits of violence; to it are due those ardent polemics which lead infallibly to lamentable attacks upon its provocations, and the scandal of which is a source of deep sadness to the Clergy as well as to all good citizens.

The true interests of the Church, as well as those of public quiet, imperiously demand that these excesses should be put a stop to. A Government founded upon the national will does not fear discussion, but it is its duty to protect efficaciously public order, the independence of the State, the authority and the dignity of religion against those who seek to shake or compromise them.

It is with this object in view that I propose to your Majesty to apply to the journal *l'Univers* the 32d article of the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, and to pronounce the suppression of that periodical publication. The doctrines and pretensions which that journal would like to resuscitate among us are not new; the old French monarchy always energetically opposed them; great Bishops at times powerfully seconded it in that opposition. Your Majesty will not show yourself less anxious than your predecessors to cause to be respected the principles consecrated by our national traditions.

I am, with profound respect, Sire, of your Majesty the very faithful and very obedient servant and subject,

BILLAULT,

The Minister Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior."

The above report is followed by the subjoined Imperial decree:

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French,

To all present and future greeting.—

On the proposal of our Minister of the interior,

Considering Art. 32 of the organic decree of the 17th of February, 1852,

Have decreed and decree as follows:

Art. I. The journal *l'Univers* is suppressed.

Art. II. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 29th of January, 1860.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) BILLAULT,

Minister of the Interior.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE LETTER.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following article in prominent type:

The Sovereign Pontiff has just addressed an encyclical letter to all the bishops. We at first doubted whether we were legally authorized to publish that document. The organic law which regulates the relationship of the political power of our country with the Court of Rome leaves no doubt upon this question, and resolves it negatively. In fact, Article I of that law says:

"No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, signature serving as provision, nor other documents (*expeditions*) from the Court of Rome, even when only concerning private individuals, may be received, printed, or otherwise made public, without the permission of the Government."

This enactment is formal, and we could not have infringed it had not the moderation and the toleration of the Administration thought fit to derogate from so absolute a prohibition. We were informed this evening, with our cotemporaries, that we might reproduce the Pontifical letter without impropriety.

This letter is a declaration from the head of the Church, addressed to his venerable brothers of the episcopacy. On the first grounds, it imposes upon us a respect which we shall scrupulously observe.

But it does not concern questions of faith, for the settlement of which the authority of the Pope is only absolute when conformable to the sacred canons, and in accord with the universal consent of the assembled Church.

A political question alone is here under consideration, and on this point the competency of the Court of Rome could not be admitted without disavowing all the traditions of the Church of France. The memorable declaration of 1682, to which the name of Bossuet is so gloriously attached, says textually:

"That St. Peter and his successors, vicars of Jesus Christ, and the whole Church itself, have only received power from God for spiritual things and which concern salvation, and not temporal and civil things."

Thus, in the encyclical letter of the 19th of January it is the temporal Sovereign who speaks in the name of a temporal interest, but in the forms and with the particular character which appertain to the Head of the Church.

There is, then, here, an abuse of jurisdiction, which, without dispensing us from a respectful deference, cannot prevent a free judgment.

Let us not hesitate to express our full opinion.

The adversaries of the Papacy have always reproached it for its efforts to overstep the spiritual domain which is exclusively its own. They have raised against it the minds of many independent men, who refused their submission except in matters of faith. It was in wishing "to subject, according to the very terms of the declaration of 1682, Kings and Sovereigns to the ecclesiastical power," that whole nations were alienated from that unity of which Rome is the centre.

Thanks to Heaven, we are no longer in the times of schisms and heresies; and our epoch is too enlightened for such distractions ever to arise from a passing misunderstanding.

But it is impossible for us not to deplore the attitude which has been forced upon Pius IX., under circumstances when the spirit of conciliation appeared as if it ought to alloy itself so well with the august character of the Holy Father. Is it not sad to see in so grave a document as that of which we speak the eternal cause of the Church mixed up with and lowered by interests so little worthy of it, and associated with the fortunes of these Princes, who, in Italy, only maintained themselves by the arms of Austria, and could not return there except at her back?

In fact, one of the reasons given in the letter of the Pope for refusing the separation of the Romagna is, that he could not abdicate that portion of his territory without "*detriment to the rights of the Princes of Italy, who have been unjustly despoiled of their domains.*"

Here we have, then, the Head of the Church making himself, as in the days of Boniface VIII. and Innocent XII., the arbitrator of political Sovereignties! And, mark it well! this theoretical arbitration, which in our day would be the most dangerous prerogative for the Papacy, is, by a strange contrast, only the undeniable proof of his dependency; for, before as after the war of Italy, we find Rome bent under the influence of Austria,—under that influence which Father Lacordaire so justly considered a cause of decline and fall of the Holy See.

We should pity French Catholics who could not feel the sad position assumed by the Papacy coming forward to restore against the popular will Princes who, having fallen at Solferino, had no other refuge than the baggage-train of Austria. This position deceives the hopes of all those who would have liked to see the Head of Christianity resume the *prestige* of his political power in his union with regenerated Italy.

The encyclical letter will doubtless serve as a rallying point for many passions which have nothing French or Christian about them, and which will wrongly endeavor to abuse the authority of this document and its venerable origin. We do not fear that they will succeed, for the policy of the Emperor cannot give occasion, we are certain, to any legitimate anxiety. The Emperor, inspired by a devotion which for ten years has never belied itself one single day, first counseled to the Pope reforms which might have saved the integrity of his dominions. Those counsels were rejected; the evil has become aggravated, and now it seems no longer possible to lead back the populations of the Romagna unless compelling them by force.

The Emperor thought that it was more advantageous for the Pope to give up the Romagna than to reconquer it at the cost of the blood of his subjects by foreign intervention. He said so sincerely to the Holy Father in a letter worthy of the eldest Son of the Church and of the Sovereign of France. The Pope was at liberty to follow or reject that advice. He rejects it.

We are far from contesting his right to do so, and we have the conviction that the advice of France will never be turned into menace or constraint.

Thus, then, the duty of France is fulfilled. The injustice towards her, however great it may be, will not have the power to make her desert her task of moderation and protection. At Rome she would still, if needs be, defend the Pope against anarchy; but if the political authority of the Holy Father everywhere else is destined to go through other crises, the responsibility must not fall upon the generous nation which has done everything to obviate them, and which will be always ready to grant that trusty support which is ignored to-day."

Death of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.

From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 31.

We regret to announce the death of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, which event took place at Nice on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The *Moniteur*, in giving this melancholy intelligence, says: "This sad occurrence, which causes profound sorrow to the Emperor, was anticipated for some days. The Duke of Hamilton, son-in-law of the Grand Duchess, had arrived on the previous evening; the Princess Mary, her daughter, suffering from grave indisposition, was not able to join her; and her other daughter, the Princess De Hohenzollern, only reached Marseilles on her way to Nice. The Emperor had sent Dr. Corvisart to the Grand Duchess, and he was able, in compliance with her wish, to prescribe. Gen. Roguet, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, has left Paris to accompany the mortal remains of the Grand Duchess through France to the frontier of Baden."

The deceased princess was cousin to Napoleon III. Her maiden name was Stephanie de Beauharnais, and she was niece of the Empress Josephine, and the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. Born in 1789, she was married in 1806 to Prince Louis Frederick of Baden. The Grand Duchess, at the time of her death, was in her 71st year.

ITALY.

The London *Post* prominently announces that England and France are allied on the Italian Question, and are firmly determined that no intervention shall be permitted.

It was rumored that the two Governments are determined to recognize annexation to Sardinia as the only true solution of the Central Italy Question.

The Austrian Policy in Venetia.

Addressing the authorities at Venice, recently, the Lieutenant of Austria, Count Bissingen, used the following language:

Gentlemen: Do not give way to the illusions and hopes of the revolutionary party. His Majesty, with whom I had very recently the honor of conversing upon this subject, said to me: "Venice shall never be ceded, nor sold, nor separated in any way from the Austrian monarchy, nor detached from the Empire as long as we have a musket to defend it." Gentlemen, the Government will persevere with resolution in the actual system, in which there is no need whatsoever of change.

It is known by everybody in Venice that this language was used, but the demonstrations against the Government increase, if possible, in boldness and number.

AUSTRIA.

There was increasing discontent in Hungary, and matters were daily growing more serious.

Latest by Magnetic Telegraph to Galway.

London, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The *Times* City article says the funds opened on Friday with great steadiness and an improvement of an eighth, which was well maintained throughout the day.

Mr. Hutt, member for Gateshead, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, vacated by Mr. Cowper.

The *Post* says the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich are virtually annulled. The Western Powers have commanded that no armed intervention shall take place in Italy unless it is previously sanctioned by the unanimous approval of all the great European Powers. Practically such a condition is tantamount to absolute non-intervention.

Execution of a Murderer.

A SINGULAR CONFESSION—A WARNING AGAINST LAGER-BIER SALOONS.

On Friday, the 10th inst., John Bowen was executed at Newcastle, Del., for the murder of John W. Dewlin, at Deleware City, in August last. The day before his execution he wrote out the following confession:

Newcastle Jail, Feb. 9, 1860.

In view of the penalty which I am doomed to pay on the 10th inst., I submit this my last testimony to my aged mother, relatives and friends for their comfort when I am no more in this world, which is truth as near as my memory serves me. On the night of the 13th day of August, 1859, near 8 o'clock, I met Dewlin in Delaware City, and he asked me to go down in the lager-bier saloon with him. I replied that I was sick; he said I had not drank enough for that; he asked me again; we went in and took two or three drinks together, where we observed several persons; I also observed several sorts of games or plays, and most of the persons were drunk; I do not remember of playing with any of them, but was informed afterwards that I did. I had only a limited acquaintance with Dewlin. I had no previous quarrel with him whatever, and had it not been for some of the party, there would have been none then. Having no harm against Dewlin, I did not wish to harm him. We fought; and after this, Thomas Fury, the baker, put a knife in my hand, and said to me, "Look out for that Dewlin; he has a revolver." I should not have thought of a knife. This was the cause of his anxiety to get the knife from me again. I do not remember what I done with it; I never had any other knife (as owner) except the little knife produced in Court.

In view of my departure, I now declare my willingness to submit to the laws of the land, and resign my soul to a merciful God, without any reflection either upon the Court, jury or testimony—being at peace with all men. I acknowledge my gratitude to Rev. Messrs. Franklin, Spotswood and Pearson, as my spiritual advisers and guides, to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world; and in view of my misfortune, beg leave to say to my friends and associates, beware of lager-bier saloons and strong drink.

It weakens the mind, spoils the memory;
Hastens on age and willful poverty;
Drowns thy name, and makes thy better part
To foes a laughter, and to thy friends a shame.

Farewell, JOHN J. BOWEN.

LAW REPORTS.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Commencement of the Trial of William J. Lane, Jr., late Clerk to the Cashier of the Fulton Bank, on the first of many Indictments for Embezzlement and Forgery.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, the case of William J. Lane, Jr., was called on for trial, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with forgery in the third degree.

It will be remembered that during the Fall of last year, the officers of the Fulton Bank, in this City, made the discovery that embezzlements to the amount of $60,000 had taken place in their establishment, and subsequent circumstances led them to the conclusion that the Clerk to the Cashier, Mr. W. J. Lane, Jr., whose father, Mr. W. J. Lane, Senr., was Cashier, was the guilty party. Lane, Jr., was accordingly arrested, his books examined, and his criminality, it is alleged, assured. His style of living, his fast horses, his "ladies," his luxuriant domicile, filled with costly furniture, were certainly no proof of his guilt, but went strongly in corroboration of the suspicions entertained against him. Six indictments were found by a former Grand Jury of this Court against him, which were remitted by Judge Roosevelt to the General Sessions, and the Grand Jury of the present term, it is understood, have found over twenty more. He was yesterday placed at the bar charged, on one of the recent indictments, with making a false entry on the books of the Bank, with intent to defraud the Bank of the sum of $618 75. The District-Attorney was assisted by Messrs. Charles O'Conor and John E. Burrill, who have been retained by the authorities of the Fulton Bank, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. James T. Brady, R. D. Holmes, and Ex-Recorder Tallmadge.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, having called on the case,

Mr. Holmes objected to the trial taking place on that day, the defence not being prepared. He stated that a stipulation had been entered into by which either of the six previous indictments should be tried first, and all the six disposed of before any of those recently found were taken up. They were prepared to go on, with either of the other six, but were not ready to proceed with the others.

Mr. Sedgwick denied that any such stipulation had been made. The counsel for the defendant had but a few days ago pleaded to indictments found in this Court, and had moved to have them sent back to the Sessions. He was then notified that this case would be called on that day. The indictment which the prosecution now sought to try was substantially the same as those which the defence were prepared to try, and therefore they must be substantially prepared to defend it.

Mr. Tallmadge contended that the prisoner could not be tried on two indictments substantially the same.

Mr. Holmes argued that the trial ought to take place in the Sessions, because if a judgment against the defendant should be taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, for review, of which the present Judge (Ingraham) was a member, they would find one-third of the Court against them.

The Judge remarked that the same rule would apply to any case to be tried in that Court. But, if furnishing an affidavit, the prisoner's counsel would show they were not ready, he would grant a postponement.

Mr. Sedgwick opposed any delay.

Mr. Tallmadge said they would withdraw their plea of not guilty, and plead in bar of trial that there was another indictment pending in another Court of competent jurisdiction—the General Sessions—for the same offence.

Mr Sedgwick said he would go to the Court of Sessions, and enter a *nolle prosequi* to the indictment pending there, so that every obstacle that might exist to the proceeding with this case in the Oyer and Terminer might be removed. During his absence the defence had consented to proceed with the trial, and had already commenced impanneling a jury.

This was no easy work, for seventy-three jurors were called before twelve who had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused could be sworn. Both the prosecution and defence exhausted their peremptory challenges. In two hours and a half the following gentlemen were impanneled:

John B. Huse, Foreman, 9th Ward.
C. L. Norton, 9th Ward. C. S. Beardsley, 9th Ward.
John Clark, 20th Ward. W. H. Pangburn, 20th Ward.
Philo Schofield, 10th Ward. Oliver Bryan, 21st Ward.
G. R. Hebbard, 20th Ward. G. W. Hendricks, 10th Ward.
John S. Clapp, 19th Ward. C. V. Martine, 9th Ward.
T. B. Abbott, 9th Ward.

The case was opened to the jury by Mr. Burrill, who stated that the defendant was indicted for forgery in the third degree, by having made a false entry in one of the books of the Fulton Bank, of which he was a clerk, and which book was in his custody. The statute provided that, if any person should make a false entry in the books of any corporate institution, with intent to defraud, it should be accounted forgery in the third degree. The learned gentleman proceeded, in brief, to state the nature of the offence, and then called his first witness:

Donald M. Buckanan, examined by Mr. Burrill: I am paying teller and assistant Cashier in the Fulton Bank; I have been so 27 years; the Bank is at the corner of Fulton-street and Pearl; I know the prisoner, Wm. J. Lane, Jr.; his father was Cashier of the Bank; I have known defendant as clerk in the Bank since June, 1855; he was clerk to the Cashier; he also conducted the greater part of the correspondence of the Bank, especially the forwarding of notes for collection; the book you show me is the register of foreign notes of the Fulton Bank; Mr. Lane had charge of the book since he came to the Bank, in June, 1855; it was his duty to make entries in the book; I know his handwriting; the entry you show me is in his handwriting; it was part of the business of the Fulton Bank to discount bills; we discount paper payable in the City of New-York, and in other places; all negotiable commercial paper, I mean; it was a part of the business of the Bank to collect paper for others, even out of the City; we collected at Newark; the paper payable out of the City of New-York we characterized as "foreign;" it was so called in the Bank; the defendant had charge of remitting this foreign paper; the "Registry of Foreign Notes," which you show me, is the book kept for entering the paper forwarded; the entry on the book showed to whom the paper belonged; the record of the charging of the paper to the bank to which it was sent was also recorded in that book; and the fact, besides, that the paper was collected; it was the defendant's business to keep the record; there was no other book in which the record was kept; in the ordinary course of business, the entrance in the book would be made from the original paper; the defendant had charge of that; he received the discounted paper from the discount clerk, and the collected paper from the collector; he would then enter it on the register, and forward it, in letters, to the corresponding bank; when they were forwarded, an entry was made on the register; it was the defendant's duty to make record of the time of forwarding and collection; the entire entry of discounted bills was in red ink; (witness proceeded to explain from the register the mode of entries, and the columns, and the order in which they were entered;) the date of the note referred to in the indictment, on page No. 145 of the Register, is Aug. 1, 1859, the payers being Waldron, Hillsley & Co., and the payee A. B. Dean; the defendant's name is attached to the entry; a "tick mark" opposite, in another column, is placed there to indicate that the note had been received by the bank; the name of our corresponding bank at Newark at that time was the Newark Banking Company; the entry on page 161 of the register is in red ink, in the defendant's handwriting; all the entries on page 145 are in the handwriting of defendant; so are they on page 146; after a bill had matured and been collected by a corresponding bank, the next thing for defendant to do in the course of his duty was to charge it to the bank and credit it to the party to whom it belonged; the ticket you show me contains the two notes as entered in the foreign register, and is in the defendant's handwriting. Q. Does it show the name of the bank? (Objected to by Mr. Brady.) The object of the ticket was to credit the persons entitled to the proceeds; it was made up from the foreign register; it was delivered to the Receiving Teller after it was made out, for the purpose of placing the amount to the credit of the party entitled to the proceeds; that credit was entered on a book belonging to the Receiving Teller's department; the debit was charged to the bank by another bookkeeper, and entered first in the debit cash book, and afterwards in the account of the bank making the collection; the letters you show me, marked 2 and 3, are in defendant's writing; Mr. C. Rockwood, named therein, is Cashier of the Newark Banking Co.; the indorsement of the letter, marked No. 4, is indorsed on the back, a file mark by the defendant; letter (No. 5) is in the handwriting of defendant, except the signature, and that is in the handwriting of his father, the Cashier of the Bank at that time; a check (No. 6) is in the handwriting of the defendant's father; the indorsement is by defendant; (No. 7) also a check, is similarly drawn and indorsed; I was paying teller when these checks were drawn; they were paid by the second teller, not by me; there is but one hole through them, and the second teller's checks are put on one hook, leaving but one hole, while mine are put on two hooks, leaving two holes; that is the only way I distinguish them; the second teller was in the habit of paying tickets, distinguished from checks, to Mr. Lane, made out from the Foreign Register.

Mr. Brady objected to this sort of evidence as irrelevant.

Mr. O'Conor replied that as Mr. Brady had objected to the putting these checks and tickets in evidence, the prosecution were compelled to pursue a somewhat circuitous course. The complaint relates to the making a variety of entries in the books of the Bank, and the precise nature of the entries could not be shown, except by showing the surrounding circumstances. We have shown entries that we say are false, and which we will show to be false as soon as we have an opportunity of doing so.

The Court heard further argument and decided the evidence to be proper and relevant. It being now a later hour than usual for adjourning, the jury were discharged, with the usual caution, till this morning. The Court-room was crowded during the whole of the proceedings, and great interest was manifested.

United States District Court—Feb. 15.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. One package marked Gorozpe, containing jewelry. The United States vs. One package marked Lizardi, containing jewelry.—These cases were brought to a sudden termination this morning. The defendants called as witnesses Mr. Tiffany, of the firm of Tiffany & Co., and Mr. Marcus, with Ball, Black & Co., who testified that they had examined the jewelry seized in these cases, and that almost all of the pieces had been worn, though some of it had such an appearance as that an ordinary observer would not notice that it had been worn; and that the amount of jewelry was by no means a large one for such a family, especially a Mexican family. With this testimony the defendants rested their case.

The District-Attorney thereupon stated to the Court that it was evident that there had been a misunderstanding between the officers and the younger members of this family; that the officers had not known that they were gentlemen of wealth, but found them in possession of this jewelry, to them seeming to be of greater value than the appraisement now showed, and jewelry which to other than an experienced eye bore the aspect of being new to a great extent, and that which seemed old they returned to the amount of some $600 or $1,000; that there was this further misunderstanding: that the two young gentlemen felt great reluctance and even indignation at the idea of being manipulated about this jewelry, and moreover when the officers first approached them, they had supposed them to be what are called in France *commissionaires*, to assist them in getting their baggage through the Custom house, and finding them suddenly changed from friends to foes, this naturally increased the young men's indignation, and out of this the misunderstanding had arisen.

He further said that the officers stood ready to repeat their version of the occurrences at the steamer, and to contradict the young men in a great measure, but if they did so, the Government would have to come back to the question whether the jewelry was merchandise or the personal paraphernalia of this party; that the statement of Mr. Gorozpe, who seemed to him a perfectly fair, frank man, desirous only of the truth, must be taken as true on this point, for the Government had no means of contradicting it, and he was free to say that he thought it was true. He did not, therefore, think he was justified in asking the Court to spend any more time in hearing the officers give their version of the story, or pressing the case any further.

Mr. Cutting said that his duty as counsel ended with an acquittal of the goods, but he deemed it his duty as a citizen to say that he hoped this case would teach the officers of the Customs here to treat foreigners coming here with that regard for their convenience and that decent respect which ought always to characterize such a Government as ours; that he said this because, if it had not been for this case, he should have remained under the impression, which had been his before, that this port was characterized in its treatment of foreigners by urbanity and kindness. He hoped that thenceforth there would be a change in this respect. He understood the remarks of the District-Attorney to mean that he desired a certificate of probable cause in these cases, and this he had no objection to, on condition that other articles taken from Mr. Lizardi, not embraced in this suit, would be returned.

The District-Attorney said he had supposed the counsel would abstain from comment, but after he had said what he had, it was due to the officers to say that this class of articles, diamonds especially, have got into this country to a large extent without payment of duty; that it was natural, therefore, for the officers to be suspicious, for these diamonds mostly came in in just the way that this jewelry did, and it was due to them to say that they considered the whole demeanor of these young men to be an endeavor to conceal the articles and to bring them in unperceived.

Judge Betts said he thought there was force in that view of the case. The young men being unknown here, and taking no measures to make themselves known by respectable parties in the City, and not mentioning that they had these articles with them, and being also young and feeling their own importance, the officers were quite likely led to greater strictness. But he must say, that on the evidence of the young men themselves, there was nothing in the conduct of the officers other than a strict desire not to allow these articles to come in without paying duty.

The jury thereupon rendered verdicts for the claimants in both cases.

Norwalk Bank Affair.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE K. G. WHITE.

Henry P. Porter, a Cashier at Adams' Express Company, testified to the facts he had already detailed, respecting the person calling at the office, asking for paper, writing a short letter, and handing it, with a note for $3,000 to be discounted, to be forwarded to the Norwalk Bank. He was well satisfied the defendant was the person; he saw defendant at the Detectives' office, after his arrest, and the more he looked at him the more he was convinced he was the man.

Another witness, a messenger of Adams' Express Company, repeated his former testimony respecting the calling for paper to write, and to the fact that he had in one hand a letter in a common yellow envelope, which he consulted before writing. His convictions were "as strong as they could be" that the defendant was the man referred to.

On the cross-examination, witness admitted he had identified another person, (Henry Williams,) whom he saw in a private room in the Post-office. He saw him only a moment, however. He observed he had rather light hair and whiskers.

Christian McDougall, Detective Police Officer, testified as to the arrest of the defendant on the 6th inst., at a house in Twelfth-street; in conversation with witness, the accused asked what his business was with him, and on being told it was with reference to a letter taken from the Post-office, he denied that he knew anything about it: they went together to the Head-quarters, and defendant took a seat in the Detectives'-office in the basement; witness then went for Mr. Porter, who came to see if could identify him; witness asked Porter, "Do you see the man?" He made no reply, and witness again spoke to him, and referred to defendant, who rose from his chair and stepped forward; on again asking Mr. Porter if he recognized Williams, he replied "I think I do;" afterwards he said "The more I look at him, the more I am convinced he is the man." Witness denied that he had any money, and denied that he had deposited two thousand dollars in a bank; he admitted he had given two hundred and fifty dollars to his wife, and had bought two horses on speculation, but had sold them again: he stated that he had won the money playing at policies, in which he had won four hundred dollars in eight months.

Wm. H. Lefferts, a detective officer, conversed with the defendant, in the office, after his arrest, and made an ineffectual effort to get him to write a note for counsel, defendant declining to do so under any circumstances; witness had a piece of paper which he obtained from defendant's trunk; paper produced [marked exhibit C] and identified; defendant admitted the signature was his, but stated that the body of the writing was by another hand.

Capt. Walling, of the Detectives' Office, testified to a conversation with defendant after his arrest; he told him (defendant) that he heard he had deposited $2,000 in a certain bank, about which defendant refused to state anything, as it might be used against him; he told him his (defendant's) wife had received two hundred and fifty dollars, and had threatened if she did not have five hundred she would tell the officers where he had got his money; defendant said he knew she had made some threats, but he thought she had not said that.

The case was here adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE JUSTICE HOFFMAN.

Vence vs. Speir.—This was an action in trespass for taking away and disposing of the plaintiff's furniture. The questions before the jury were: First—Did the plaintiff establish that this was his property? Second—Did the defendant participate in taking it away? The plaintiff's wife, it appears, had obtained a legal separation from him for alleged cruel treatment—after first arresting and imprisoning him. After the arrest, she ordered her furniture to be sold by Henry H. Leeds & Co., the auctioneers, as her own separate estate. Leeds & Co. paid over the proceeds to the defendant, the counsel of plaintiff's wife, who afterwards accounted to her for it. It appeared that the defendant had acted as the counsel and adviser of the plaintiff's wife for a long time prior to her marriage with the plaintiff, and up to the time of the separation.

The Judge ruled, that acting as such counsel and receiving the proceeds of the sale did not make the defendant liable, unless the jury believe he took some active part in the removal of the goods. There was a good deal of evidence in relation to the purchase of the furniture—the plaintiff swearing it was bought by him with his own money, and defendant showing that the plaintiff had no property of his own; and that, not only all the furniture, but most of the plaintiff's clothes, had been bought with the money belonging to the wife's separate estate.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for defendant.

G. C. & E. J. Genet for plaintiff; Henry A. Cram for defendant.

Liabilities of Warehousemen.

WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE?

James Owen vs. Anthony Thornton, et al.—This was an action to recover the value of a case of silk goods, estimated to be worth $570, alleged to have been lost while in the care of the defendants as warehousemen.

The goods were deposited with the defendants on 11th of December, 1857, for safe keeping, and on the 1st of April, of the following year, they were demanded by the owner. Upon paying the usual charges, it was found that the goods were not in the possession of the defendants, but that they had disappeared. The defendants could not account for their disappearance, and refused to become liable for their intrinsic value, alleging that they had exercised the ordinary care, and should not be responsible for a loss they were unable to prevent. They allege that the goods must have been stolen, notwithstanding the care and diligence of the defendants.

Counsel for the defence insisted that in all cases where due diligence was exercised by the warehouse keeper, he could not be made responsible for loss, unless especially guaranteed; citing Schmidt *vs.* Blood, 9 Wendell.

This action was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, and the Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Emmerson & Pritchard and Peter Y. Cutler for plaintiff; C. A. Rapello and Mr. Pearse for defendants.

Sheriff Case.

ACTION FOR WRONGFUL TAKING.

David B. Turnbull vs. James C. Willett.—This was an action against the defendant, as Sheriff of the City and County, similar to hundreds of others already brought, tried and reported. The complain alleges that on or about the 1st of June, 1858, the defendant wrongfully took from the plaintiff several light wagons, worth $726, and still detains them, &c.

The defence is that the property belonged, when seized on execution, to one Stephen J. Terhune, and that it was taken under an attachment issued against him by Justice Clerke, at the suit of Messrs. Halsey & Taylor, who obtained a judgment against him, in pursuance of which the execution was issued and the property taken, as stated. That judgment was for $750. The action is on trial before Justice Hoffman in the Supreme Court, and is not yet concluded.

Pennington & Warren for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Brady, J.—*Hess vs. Boss.*—Default opened.

Coate vs. Benedict.—Question to be answered.

Schell vs. Gannon.—Motion denied.

Calendar....Thursday, Feb. 16.

United States District Court.—Jury causes.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 35, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 33, 46, 54, 56, 59.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2039½, 5, 129, 550, 400, 250, 399, 153, 317, 413, 101, 902, 510, 369, 140, 141, 275, 293, 301, 311.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 13, 519, 511, 537, 559, 515, 535, 571, 523, 457, 43, 375, 477, 579, 581, 583, 565, 501, 441, 521. *Part II.*—Nos. 486, 82, 278, 154, 412, 502, 508, 510, 1028, 196, 484, 400, 460, 124, 310, 490, 396.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 332, 333, 331, 5, 1664, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1650, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1707. *Part II.*—Nos. 1505, 292, 239, 425, 1585, 1643, 421, 1652, 1658, 1708, 1709, 1710, 419, 420, 1609.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15, 1860.

The effect of last week's over-supply of cattle, and the decline in price, was quite visible in the yards to-day. The receipts for the week were 1,440 less than last week—2,700 less than the weekly average of all last year. The general weight and quality were also below the previous market. The decline of last week was more than recovered, the advance yesterday and to-day being ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb, on the estimated dressed weight. Ordinarily, the small number of cattle on hand this week would have carried the rates to a higher figure, but butchers have carried over considerable supplies of meat from the free purchases last Wednesday. The yards were cleared out before night, but a few hundred more bullocks would doubtless have brought down the closing rates materially. As it is, the butchers have got just above their needed supply, owners who came on here have gone home satisfied with the advance realized, and speculators who bought droves on the way have recovered some of the losses of previous weeks.... Milch cows have come in rather more freely, but to a market little better than for some time past, and large numbers are in the yards awaiting purchasers.... Veal calves are in fair supply, but with a good demand, and some of extra quality have been sold at 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight.... Sheep have fallen off largely, and the pens are cleared out. Prices are 25c.@37c. ℔ head better than last week. It is difficult to give the distant reader a clear idea of the prices at which sheep are sold, as they are lumped off at so much per head for a given lot, and the size, weight and quality differ so greatly that the prices ℔ head range all the way from $2 to $12, and higher still for some extra animals. The best we can do is to estimate the live weight, which long practice enables one to do pretty accurately, and dividing the gross price by this, gives the price ℔ lb., live weight. Thus, to-day, a light sheep of fair quality, and weighing 80 to 90 lbs. alive, sold for $4 50@$5, making the price ℔ lb. of live weight, about 5½c. Others of superior quality, and weighing, say, 120 lbs., went at $7@$9, or 6c. to 7c. ℔ lb. The better the quality and the higher the live weight, the higher will be the price ℔ lb. realized. A 200 lb. sheep readily commands 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., and often much more.... Live hogs are not arriving very freely, but there appears to be a slack demand, so that the advance previously quoted is barely maintained.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.........	3,250	140	457	5,663	3,993
Previous week....	4,690	93	402	9,292	2,843
Same w'k last year	3,014	166	519	5,681	6,986

Weekly average of beeves for 1859.............. 3,959
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.............. 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.............. 3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 13,503. Total number received the previous week, 17,322. This is an decrease of 3,819 wholly of beeves and sheep.

Of the 3,250 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,341 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 787 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 50 were yarded at Browning's; 41 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 31 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,341 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 607 head came from Ohio, 649 from New-York, 284 from Indiana, 392 from Illinois, 22 from Pennsylvania, 65 from Canada, 88 from Michigan, 29 from Connecticut, 29 from Iowa, 45 from Missouri, and 44 from Kentucky. The arrivals from the extreme West were rather less than was to be expected, and they will not be likely to be increased under the influence of last week's reports. The liability to detention by snow at this season renders the forwarding of cattle for a particular market somewhat risky, and this, with the warm weather, which has seven millions of dollars' worth of fodder, and in a measure diminished the fear of a great scarcity, will tend to lessen the shipment of Western cattle for a few weeks to come, unless an established advance in the market brings them forward.

The 3,128 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,282; Hudson River Railroad, 1,586; Harlem Railroad, 209; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 28; and on foot, 31.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The trade in cattle this week has been after the fashion of the stock operations at the Wall street Exchange. The brokers rightly concluded that the heavy market of last week would keep over cattle near at hand, when the state of the supply was but known, and learning of the smaller shipments started from the West, quite a number of brokers met droves on the way and bought them at about last week's rates. As the speculating fever increased, they bought of one another, and several droves changed hands more frequently than shares of New-York Central Railroad, which are limited to one transfer a day. As it chanced, the brokers made a good thing of it this time,—in part, at least, recovered the losses of last week. There being only 2,300 cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street, for Tuesday and Wednesday, most of which were in the yards on Tuesday morning—sales commenced early on that day, and before night nearly two-thirds of the cattle, including about all of the better grades, had found purchasers at over ½c. advance from last week. The more tardy buyers of to-day, finding so few cattle on hand, this morning took hold, and before 3 o'clock, P. M., the yards were about empty. Perhaps the snow storm which set in at noon to-day, hastened up transactions, butchers remembering the liability of a delay of cattle trains and a consequent short supply of beef.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle........	11c. @12c.	10½c. @11c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c. @10c.
Medium quality........	9c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality............	8c. @ 8½c.	7c. @ 8c.
Poorest quality..........	7c. @ 7½c.	6c. @ 6½c.
General selling prices..	8c. @10c.	7½c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales....	8¾c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.

The cattle were not as good, taking them as a whole, as last week, although there were a few lots of first-class bullocks, and a sprinkling of choice premium beeves, which found ready purchasers at high rates. For good killing steers, the prevailing rates of yesterday and to-day were 10c.@10½c., and nothing but ordinary beef went below 9c. As is usually the case with a short supply, any favor in estimating weights was on the side of the seller, so that it is quite likely a portion of the cattle cost the buyers more for the dressed meat than they were rated by the broker. Many of the butchers bought sparingly, having laid in a good supply one week ago...... The trade at Albany, on Monday last, was quite brisk, for in addition to the large numbers which changed hands for this City, 1,100 were bought for Brighton and other Eastern markets.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

T. C. Eastman sold 45 Illinois steers for J. G. Lowe-more, of good flesh, rated 740 lbs., at $73 each. The tops were 10½c. Also, 36 head of small Michigan cattle of 6¼ cwt. at 8½c. All sold on Tuesday.

I. Budlong sold, on Tuesday, 14 head of fair 7 cwt. State cattle for W. D. McPherson. They brought 9c. on an average. Also, 17 State cattle for Prentice, of similar grade, at equivalent prices. One spayed heifer brought plump 10½c. She was a very nice animal.

Murray & Glover sold 47 Ohio steers, of very fine quality, on their own account, at 10c.@10½c. They were in good flesh, and would dress near 8½ cwt. Also 31 Ohio cattle, bought here, of common quality, at about 9c.

Stiles & Dawson sold for C. M. Smith 38 Ohio steers, stags, &c., of common to fair quality, at 7½c. @9c. Also for I. Hull, 52 Ohio cattle, of rather coarse grade, at 7c.@9c.

C. G. Teed sold 45 head of good Ohio steers for B. Renick; rated 7½ cwt., and brought 9c.@10½c. Also 20 country oxen and steers, for 10c.@12½c. Four of them, fed by J. Parrot, of Somerstown, Westchester County, were very fine, one pair of which would dress 28 cwt., and the other 25 cwt. The four were taken by J. Harris at about 12½c. They were the best killing cattle offered this week, and scarcely excelled by the premium animals of former weeks.

D. G. Culver sold 16 Dutchess County cattle of 8 cwt. to 10 cwt., which brought 9½c.@10c. Also, 12 very fine Ohio steers of 10 cwt., which brought $103 each. And 16 State oxen, rated 9½ cwt., which brought 10c.

Beach & Bray sold at Bergen for sundry owners, 96

State cattle at 8c.@9½c. Also, here, 57 head of mostly Ohio steers for 9c.@10½c. Some of these were very good beeves.

S. Ulbry sold for Virgin & Miller, 78 tidy Illinois steers of say 680 ℔s., at 9c.@10c.

J. C. Hoag sold 36 Indiana steers and oxen of pretty good quality for —— Crawford. Rated 8c. and brought 8c.@10c. Also 4 Dutchess County oxen of good flesh at 10½c.

Snowden & Charles contributed 165 of their Albany still-fed cattle, 80 of which were sold by J. A. Merritt at 8½c.@10c. They were of fair quality, rated 6¾ cwt.

White & Son run out 51 of them at about 9½c., or $67 each.

T. Wheeler, for B. F. Shepard, 30 good Ohio steers of say 7¼ cwt., at $71 50 each, or about 10c.

MILCH COWS.

Presuming upon an improved market, or from some other cause, those having fresh cows and "Springers" to dispose of, have sent in freely during the past week, so that the receipts number 140 against 93 of last week, and 166 of this week one year ago. There has been no real improvement in the demand, however, a though the sanguine dealers are expecting a better state of things should the advance in beef, commenced to-day, continue. Many of the fattest and partially dry cows will then be sold for beef and their places supplied with fresh cows. Some of the pens were over full to-day, with little inquiry after even good cows.

VEAL CALVES.

There is no change in these except a slightly improved demand for *good* calves, and perhaps more of them bringing 7c. than was the case last week. A few of the best, when sold by themselves, are worth 7½c. The stock was all sold at Forty-fourth street—the principal sales-place of the City—at an early hour to-day. An advance in the price of beef rather improved the calf market.

SHEEP.

Owing to light receipts of live sheep, prices have advanced 25c.@50c. ⅌ head on most grades. A fair lot of sheep will bring 5½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. live weight, and for those of extra quality and fatness 6½c., and in one case even 7½c. was obtained to-day. These were *very fine*, however. Allerton reports only 262 at Forty-fourth-street; Chamberlin 3,123 at Robinson street; Browning 875, and O'Brien 1,403 at their Sixth-street markets, making a total of 5,663, against 9,292 last week. The stock was mainly of fair quality and was likely to be sold out before night to-day.

Browning reports the following receipts, which are lighter than for any previous week since April 20, 1859: From New-York, 329, brought in, 166 by G. Babcock, 163 T. Goodwin; from Michigan, 173, brought in by I. Breckley; from New-Jersey, 373, brought in, 50 by F. N. Ramsay, 47 by G. Hodge, 128 by I. Morehead, 100 by J. D. Lee, 20 by Whitehouse & Co., and 28 by G. Gilmore, making a total of 875. Of course there are few sales to report. Among them are these of Bellis & Kent, who give the following:

50 sheep for J. N. Ramsay	$325 00
47 sheep for G. Hodge	199 75
128 sheep for J. Morehead	652 00
100 sheep for J. D. Lee	700 50
20 sheep for Whitehouse & Co.	102 50
345	$1,979 75

Or an average of $5 74 ⅌ head.

Wm. Myers came in this morning with 60 very large and fat Cotswold sheep, from Philadelphia, which will be more particularly noticed in our next report, after they have been sold. They will probably bring $12 ⅌ head, as 7½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, was refused for the lot. A finer lot of sheep has rarely been seen at this market, and we are glad to note that such stock was appreciated by butchers in want of fat mutton.

O'Brien & McGraw give the following lots arriving at their Sixth-street market during the past week. From New-York, 475 by Johnson & Kennedy, 163 N. Kenyon, 178 Z. Karts, 50 E. Hunt, 48 E. McMurray. From Pennsylvania, 193 by A. Scott. From Ohio, 106 by J. Peach, 80 S. W. Payne—making a total of 1,403 head.

Sales were made as follows:

120 sheep	$600 00	50 sheep	$225 00
48 sheep	204 00	194 sheep	885 87
79 sheep	338 75	184 sheep	754 87
178 sheep	592 75	146 sheep	711 75
196 sheep	796 25	197 sheep	1,307 61
Total	1,392		$6,416 85

This was an average of $4 61 ⅌ head.

Sales of sheep by R. H. Hume:

275 sheep	$1,699 00	85 sheep	368 70
163 sheep	802 25	157 sheep	844 75
166 sheep	764 25	Total	$4,478 95

SWINE.

These continue to come in scantily. Only 3,993 live hogs have been received during the past week, 2,425 of which were reported from the Hudson River yards of Hughes & French, and 1,568 at Allerton's Western yards. At these latter, G. W. Dorman, broker, quotes sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn hogs, heavy	6½@6¾	8 @8¼
Corn hogs, light	6¼@6½	8 @8¼
Distillery hogs	6 @6¼	7¾@7⅞
Mast hogs	5¼@5½	7¼@7½

Stock on hand light, and buyers taking hold slowly. Dressed hogs arrive in considerable quantities, and in good order, now that the weather is cold. About 25,500 dead hogs were received during January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 46 bbls. Ashes, 1,580 bbls. Flour, 20,429 bushels Corn, 318 bushels Rye, 2,293 bushels Oats, 2,604 bushels Malt, 1,062 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,497 bbls., including 1,228 bbls. Pots, and 269 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,250 mats Java at 15c.; 1,460 bags Rio and Santos at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 200 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales, at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12½	12¾	12¾	13¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in lively demand, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, here and to arrive, chiefly at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand for low and medium brands has been limited, and prices of such have been depressed. The better grades have been more sought after, and have been quoted firm. We have heard of sales of 6,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active and is heavy. The transactions comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request and is quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels, including white Canada, in store, at $1 38, and Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained, ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive, as buyers are not generally disposed to pay asking prices, which are 78c.@79c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bush. The reported transactions comprise 18,500 bushels, within the range. Rye has been in limited demand, mainly at 86c.@87c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has been inquired for at uniform quotations; 75c.@86c. for ordinary to prime, ⅌ bush.; sales, 12,000 bush. State and Canada West. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 400 bales North River at 95c.@$1 10, for shipment and City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have attracted rather more attention at unaltered quotations. Stock in first hands, this morning, 267,700, against 60,175 same time last year.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 40 bales new inferior to choice, at from 9c.@18c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been lightly dealt in at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 75c for Common, and $1 20@$1 22½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 46½c.@47c.; 340 bbls. do. do., (by auction,) at 33½c.@46½c.; and 175 hhds new crop Cuba Muscovado at 27c. ⅌ gallon. The report of yesterday's sales, (crowded out this morning,) was as follows: 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c.@47c.; 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c.; and 326 hhds. and 36 tcs. Clayed Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in light supply and limited demand, mainly at $3 50@$3 56¼ ⅌ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts 364 bbls.; estimated stock at the close 4,600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, and has advanced to 46½c.@47½c. ⅌ gallon. Week's receipts 471 bbls.; sales 3,500 bbls.; estimated stock 2,000 bbls. Messrs. Barton & Stocker notice the business of the week thus: "The animated demand for this article has continued during the week just closed, and under its influence combined with that of a lessening stock and small receipts, prices have further improved fully 1c. ⅌ gallon. The inquiry has been in a measure speculative, but with some export demand, principally for German ports. But little margin exists between the prices here and the rates at which it is readily taken at Wilmington, and shippers there to this port, seem, for the most part, to prefer that their agents here should store, rather than sell at current figures. Distillers are buying quite moderately, the demand for the manufactured article apparently not warranting large purchases. Most holders evince much firmness, and some have even advanced their pretensions beyond the present rates." Tar has been moderately dealt in, within a range of from $2 25@$2 75 ⅌ bbl. Week's receipts, 192 bbls. Estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Resin has been more sought after at firmer prices. Week's receipts, 3,900 bbls. The week's sales include 14,700 bbls. common in yard, afloat and to arrive, at $1 50@$1 6', closing at $1 60@$1 65; 2,100 do. strained and No. 2, at $1 65@$1 80; 2,100 do. medium to fine at $2@$3 50. Estimated stock of Common Resin, at the close, 14,000 bbls. Messrs. Lucs & Turner have compiled the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Feb. 14, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	8,786	10,207
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	12,275	6,951
Resin	56,607	30,974
Tar	4,901	

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request, chiefly at 57c.@58c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are quiet, yet quoted steady. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 1,200 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls sp.	Bls wh.	Lbs. bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 1860	1,080	625	3,500
Same time last year	982	320	1,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. for immediate and future delivery, in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for new mess; $14 50 for new prime; $17 50 for old mess; and $12 37½@$12 50 for old prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams, at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders, 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is salable and firm, chiefly at from 8¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is improving. The day's business comprises 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 75 for extra Western Mess, $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$19 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is more inquired for at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. *Cheese* is in request at 9½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs. at $3 87@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is in request, and is worth 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Flax is quiet and nominal. Reaped Timothy is scarce and wanted, at $3 25 ⅌ bushel. Nothing has occurred in Calcutta Linseed. It was last sold in Boston at $1 56 ⅌ bushel.

SPICES—Are in demand at uniform quotations.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been reported of only 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 92 hhds. Texas, (by auction,) at 7⅛c.@7 44-100c.; 55 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 7¼c.@7⅞c.; and 870 boxes Havana, part at 7⅛c.@7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Are attracting more attention at steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@24¾c., mainly at 24½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 50 tons wet-salted Hides at 20s.; 300 tcs. Beef on private terms; 50 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 200 firkins Butter, by steamer, at 35s.; and 30 tons Seed, also by steamer, at 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork on private terms; 30 tcs. do. at 6s.; 100 tcs. India Beef at 6s.; 100 tcs. Prime Mess Beef at 5s. 6d.; 50 bales Bacon on private terms; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 100 bags Clover Seed at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 221 tons, to Constantinople, 51,000 gallons Rum at 4c.; Norw. brig *Otto*, same voyage, Rum, about same rate; a ship, 597 tons, now in Boston, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, 9-16d.; ship *Moro Castle*, 527 tons from Apalachicola to Liverpool, 17-32d.; ship *Atmosphere*, 1,485 tons, to New-Orleans, something over $6,000; a bark, 450 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a Br. brig, 85 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; a brig, 299 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses, $2 50 on deck; one, 208 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to St. Domingo, Lumber, $12; a schr., 135 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Jeremie, $9 25, and back to New-York, Wood, $5; a brig, 288 tons, to Cardenas, $800; bark *Wild Gazelle*, 490 tons, from Boston to Australia, a brig to north side Cuba and back, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Feb. 15, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Another active week has imparted a better feeling, and believing that prices have at last touched bottom, there has been less eagerness to force sales. We do not feel warranted, however, in quoting any advance in prices.

Orange County, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ⅌ ℔	19	@ 20
Fair half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 17
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ⅌ ℔	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@ 16
Welsh, tubs, fine, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 20
Welsh tubs, fair	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, choice, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Ohio, fair to prime, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Illinois and Wisconsin, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Roll Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 15
Roll Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 15

CHEESE.

The stock is mainly in the hands of large dealers and jobbers, who hold it firmly under a fair demand.

Fine State, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Fair State, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 10
Fine Ohio, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 11
English Dairy, Goshen, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Pineapple, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 16

EGGS.

The receipts have been unusually heavy, causing a decline of 2 to 3 cents from our last figures. No Lime Eggs in market or arriving.

Fresh Eggs, ⅌ doz	18	@ 19

FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in fair demand at 7c.@7¼c. for good to choice State and Ohio. Dried Peaches are quiet. Plums more plenty and lower. Cherries lower. Green Apples that are sound and in good order are held by jobbers from 2s.@4s. higher. Cranberries very dull and slow of sale.

Dried Apples, State, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 7¼
Dried Apples, New Southern, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	9	@ 9½
Dried Blackberries, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ⅌ ℔	22	@ —
Dried Plums, ⅌ ℔	20	@ 22
Dried Raspberries, ⅌ ℔	20	@ —
Apples, Greenings, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 75
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl	9 00	@10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime qualities of Beans only find a ready sale. Medium are lower. Kidney higher. Peas quiet and dull. Canada are held at 75c. to 80c., but a forced sale of 6,000 bushels brought 73c.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ⅌ bushel	$1 25	@$1 50
Medium, new, ⅌ bushel	90	@ 1 12
Kidney, ⅌ bushel	1 87½	@ 2 00
Marrowfat, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@ —
Red, ⅌ bushel	—	@ 2 50
China, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@ —

PEAS.

Canada, ⅌ bushel	75	@ 80
Canada Green, ⅌ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Black-eyed, ⅌ bushel	—	@ 1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrowfat White, ⅌ bushel	—	@ 1 50

SEEDS

Are quite active for export, with sales at 8¼c. to 8¾c. for fair to prime. Timothy is held at $3 25. Flax quiet, at $1 50 to $1 55.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is very scarce, and commands our advanced quotations. Game—Not an overstock, but little venison arriving.

Capons, ⅌ ℔	17	@ 18
Turkeys, Canada, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Fowls, dressed, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 17
Geese, fat, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Squabs, ⅌ dozen	2 25	@ 2 50
Wild Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	—	@ 1 00
Wild Duck, ⅌ pair	50	@ 1 00
Wood Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quail, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@ 1 37
Canvas-Back Ducks, ⅌ pair	2 00	@ 2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ⅌ pair	75	@ 87½
Partridges, ⅌ pair	62	@ 75
English Snipe, ⅌ pair	1 25	@ 1 75
Venison, saddle, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Venison Carcase	5	@ 7
Bear Meat	11	@ 12
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@ —
Rabbit, ⅌ pair	12	@ 18
Grouse, ⅌ pair	62½	@ 75
Teal, per pair	50	@ 62½
Widgeon	62½	@ 75
Black Ducks	75	@ —

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ⅌ bushel	50	@ 55
Potatoes, Sweet, Jerseys, ⅌ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Dykeman, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 87½	@ 2 12½
Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62½
Junes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62½
Western Reds, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ —
Jersey Whites, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Pink Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87½
Carters, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Buck Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ —
Onions, White, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, yellow, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Turnips, white, ⅌ bbl	1 12½	@ —
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ⅌ bbl	1 12½	@ —
Beets, ⅌ bbl	75	@ 1 12½
Carrots, ⅌ bbl	—	@ 1 12½
Parsnips, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	3 00	@ 5 00
Garlic, ⅌ 100	6 00	@ 9 00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Has slightly improved; a fine article would bring 14s. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX

Is lower, salable at 35c. to 36c. for Yellow.

Sales of Real Estate.... Wednesday, Feb. 15.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 77 Clinton-place, 31 6x93 10	$23,500
House and lot No. 79 Clinton place, 25x93 11	15,500
1 lot S. side 20th-st., 196 feet W. of 5th-av., 25x92	8,700
1 lot S. side 20th-st., adjoining, 25x92	8,500
1 lot S. side 20th-st., adjoining, 25x92	9,050
1 lot S. side 20th-st., adjoining, 25x92	9,050
1 lot S. side 20th-st., adjoining, 25x92	8,625

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn—	
House and lot No. 406 Pacific-st., 20x80	$3,700
1 lot cor. Conover and Sullivan sts., 25x100	485
8 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $400 each	1
1 do. on 3d-av., near 7th-st., 25x95	250
Plot cor. Webster and 3d-av	
Plot on Lawrence st. near 1st-st.	160

DRY GOODS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
No. 6 College-place,
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
Just received.
Will be offered at retail
MONDAY, FEB. 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

AT W. JACKSON'S,
NO 551 BROADWAY,

The following Spring goods, being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail:

- 4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31.
- 5 cases Palmetto Cloth 12½ cents, worth 25.
- 3 cases Check Poplin, 25 cents, worth 37½.
- 5 cases English Delaines 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
- 2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1.
- 2 cases Foulards 62½ cents, worth 87½.
- 3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.

N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have received 300 cases, per steamers *Etna*, *Canada* and *Arago*, comprising the richest novelties of Lyons and Paris.

The samples will be ready for inspection TO-MORROW at 9 A. M.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STOCK OF FANCY goods consisting of hosiery, gloves, trimmings, and a full assortment of thread and needle, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. This business has been established for 15 years, and has always been and is now favorably known as the best stand in South Brooklyn. To a cash purchaser the store will be leased at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 163 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES', MISSES and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlet and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose, very cheap. Cloth and worsted leggins and mittens, knitting yarns, all colors. Shetland veils &c., at ELGER'S, No 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., East side—the Red Stocking.

SKIRTS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

A new hoop has dawned on America. The ladies have concluded to adopt the Balmoral skirt, take exercise in the open air, restore color to the cheek, and lustre to the eye, save the doctor's bills, and preserve their health. All that are in favor of this new arrangement can be supplied with a good Balmoral skirt, extra size, superior quality, for 20s., at JOHN M. CORWIN'S, corner of 19th-st and 6th-av.

HOOP-SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Best steel sewed skirts, 9 springs, 37 cts.; 11 springs, 50 cts.; 15 springs, 75 cts.; 20 springs, $1. Mme. Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts, for elegance and durability, are worth six of any other kind. Call and be convinced, at No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., or No. 244 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE IRON WORKS KNOWN AS the Croton Foundry, situate in Goerck-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., consisting of the leasehold of four lots and buildings on Goerck st., one connecting on Lewis st., and two lots in fee with buildings thereon in Goerck-st. There is on the premises a first class engine and boiler, cupola, cranes, &c. Every convenience for carrying on the iron foundry business. The whole will be sold at a very low price. Apply to JAMES L. JACKSON, No. 167 East 28th-st. or on the premises to P. H. JACKSON, who will shortly remove to 28th-st.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER EMPLOYS TWO Traveling Agents in the Northern section of the country, and wishes to connect with their business (which is confined mostly to the Summer season) some articles of a light nature that can be sold by sample or otherwise. Parties having the right kind of goods as above, can obtain increased sales by addressing C. C., Box No. 1,282 Post-office, describing nature goods, price, &c. No Agency is wished.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A retail boot and shoe store, in this City, (which has been established fifteen years,) amounting to about $4,000. Will be sold on liberal terms for part cash and the balance in satisfactory paper. There is a rare opportunity for one who understands the business to make money. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN H. FOWLER, No. 44 Dey st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO ACT AS PRESIDENT of a new Manufacturing Company, now being organized; business profitable, and Company composed of well-known business men in this City. Salary liberal. Required to possess good business qualifications, and interested self or friends, to the amount of $10,000. Address, with references, which will not be seen until after an interview, Box No. 1,500 Post-office, New York.

TO PLUMBERS, &c.—FOR SALE—THE PATENT for a new Filter, which is warranted not only to clarify the darkest water, but also to purify it from all such noxious and nauseous substances and gases as render it injurious to health. Address HYGIENIC FILTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of a drug store, located in the most central part of the City of New-Haven, Conn., are for sale; the store is one of the best in the city; terms easy, and to be made known on application to W. W. PRESCOTT or F. CROSWELL, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a drug-store, situated in the most business part of Grand-st., Williamsburgh, now doing a good business; to be sold in consequence of the recent death of the proprietor. Inquire at the store, No. 190 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

$600.—ANY PERSON HAVING THIS amount can purchase the stock, fixtures and good-will of a flourishing business in Zephyr worsteds, knit, crochet and woven goods. The best location in South Brooklyn. Address A., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

GRIST-MILL TO RENT—A GRIST-MILL with two run of stone, with an established custom; a good opportunity for a steady man with a small capital. Apply to BENJ. PECK, Port Chester, N. Y.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old-established stand, doing a good cash business, with a cheap rent. Apply at No. 84 Cannon-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.—According to the call which appeared in the daily papers of this City, a meeting for the recognition of Italian Independence will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Feb 17, at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully requested to attend, and ladies are invited to honor the meeting with their presence.

The following distinguished orators and others are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. John A. Dix,	Rev. William Adams, D. D.,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,	Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.,
Rev. H. Ward Beecher,	Prof. O. M. Mitchell,
D. Dudley Field, Esq.,	Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.

Hon. James W. Beekman.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; admission free.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY will hold a special meeting in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av and 11th st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in commemoration of the late eminent Geographer, Carl Ritter. A Paper will be read by Prof. Arnold Guyot, LL. D., and addresses are expected from several distinguished scientific gentlemen. Cards of admission (free) may be obtained at the rooms of the Society, in Clinton Hall.

FREDERICK PRIME, Rec. Sec'y.

A COMMISSION FROM THE "UNITED Presbyterian," Presbytery of New-York (consisting of Rev. Messrs. Brash, Harper and Todd,) will meet (D. V.) THIS EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., in order to proceed with the installation of Rev. John Service as pastor of the Church recently organized in that place. N. B.—The public are invited to attend.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young People's association of the Church of the Puritans will be held in the lecture-room of the church on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by James Fairman, Esq. The public and members of kindred associations are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

E. M. MERRILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Albany on MONDAY, the 20th, and will be addressed in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. Willetts, of Philadelphia. A general attendance is requested.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb 16, at its Rooms in the Cooper Union, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Super-heated Steam.* Admission free. HENRY MEIGS, Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB meets THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, room No. 5 Clinton Hall. Arrangements will be made to attend the National Union Mass Meeting to be held on the evening of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 21, at Cooper Institute.

WM. P. FURNISS, President.
H. R. Griffin, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a regular meeting THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, in 8th-st., at 8 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
John Ives,
Francis G. Young, } Secretaries.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL,
21st-st., corner of Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN MANY YEARS engaged in teaching, desires to receive a few additional pupils for a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct in English and French literature, at her own residence, on moderate terms. French conversation will be encouraged as much as possible, and receive special attention. To young ladies who have left school or whom delicate health unfits for the confinement and application of school, but who would wish to pursue a useful and interesting course of reading, with the direction and aid of an accomplished and experienced teacher, the present opportunity offers many advantages. Satisfactory references and testimonials will be given. Application may be made to Miss K., No. 5 West 38th-st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 309 West 22d st.—The next term of this Institute, designed for pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, commences on Monday, Feb. 13. The plan embraces a thorough English and German education, preparing boys for business or college. Separate classes for young ladies. Gymnastics taught by an experienced teacher. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Circulars and full particulars respecting the Institute may be had on application to

Dr. RUD. DULON, No. 13 Market-st.
Dr. H. GERKE, No. 303 West 22d-st.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH LADY, of good family, who understands English as well as her own language, wishes employment in any literary or useful line of business by which a lady can make an honorable living; anything but the onerous ungrateful duties of a resident governess. Address, for one week, INDUSTRY AND TACT FOR BUSINESS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING THE PIANO, wishes more pupils; for her ability, faithfulness and success she refers to her all present patrons. Terms, $10 per quarter of 24 lessons, of one hour each, and for young beginners, $5 per quarter of 24 lessons, of half an hour each. Address S. F. P., Box No. 1,144 New-York Post-office.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $3 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN who is anxious to acquire an education wishes to form the acquaintance of some Christian gentleman, or competent person, who could hear him recite two or three evenings every week, at a moderate compensation. Address EUGENE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain one or two private pupils, to fit for College, or to instruct in the classics and higher English branches; references unexceptionable. Address E. S. D., Madison-square Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School. The most able masters in all departments. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD née DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence Feb. 3, and is a most favorable time to enter this Seminary, as the course of study will not be interrupted by a vacation for twenty-one weeks. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, wishes a private class or a few private pupils. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION IN PAINTING—A LADY WHO is fully competent desires to have a few pupils to instruct in this branch of art. Address Box No. 3,437, Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO TEACH French music and the English branches is desirous of procuring a situation at the South or West, as governess in a family or teacher in a Seminary. Would take charge of a small select school. Best of references given. Address Box No. 3 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING French, music and drawing, besides the usual English branches. To secure the right kind of person the advertiser would be willing to wait a reasonable time for the conclusion of present engagements. Address, with references, H. P. L., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FURNISHED ROOM and bed-room, or a single furnished room, with bath, gas, &c., to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, a pleasant room, with board furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st.; five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, west of Broadway and north of Washington-square; would prefer a private family, and terms not to exceed $5 per week; will not go in the attic; dinner in the evening. Highest references can be given. Address S. M., Box No. 1 328 General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, for four persons; would want three rooms, (unfurnished preferred:) location between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; terms not to exceed $18 per week. Address PHILO ROGERS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to get board with a small private family where home comforts could be enjoyed. A liberal price would be paid, and the best references given. Address T. Y., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, without children; no other boarders taken; house commodious, with modern improvements, eligibly situated for cars and stages. No. 4 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, whose husband is absent for a few months, in a respectable family living in the upper part of the City. Price not to exceed $8 per week. Address E. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of respectability is in want of rooms in a private family, with breakfast included. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address THOMAS HEWITTSON, Box No. 204 Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, well furnished, with or without board suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife can be had at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN BROOKLYN OR New-York, an unfurnished room and bedroom, with board, in a private family where there are but few or no other boarders. Please mention terms per month which must be moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED BED IN THE VICINITY of 20th to 30th sts. and 8th and 9th avs. Address J. S. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 14TH INST., A LADY'S GOLD WATCH and JET CHAIN, supposed to have been dropped in a 14th-st. and 9th-av., stage. A suitable reward will be given to the finder on its being left at No. 223 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy young woman, as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid; is a neat, plain sewer, or would do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Good City references given. Call at No. 250 7th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs, in the dressmaker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Also, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference. She is a good girl. Inquire at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow, as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or seamstress. Can furnish satisfactory references. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Apply at No. 475 3d-av., corner 34th-st., second floor. Inquire for Mrs. WHITE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 YEARS OF age, a situation in which she can make herself generally useful; is partially conversant with domestic duties in general, and good natured and kind to children; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit; a good washer and ironer; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or as seamstress; good references; no objections to country; is obliging. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style, and is a first-rate pastry and bread maker. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE American girls; one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, the other as waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young American lady a position as lady's companion: she is a beautiful fancy and plain sewer; can also operate on any of the sewing machines in use; would prefer the country; is of kind disposition and highly educated. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or one or two grown children; is a good seamstress. The best City reference given. Apply to No. 843 3d av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD THOROUGH cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a very capable, reliable girl; is obliging and neat, not afraid of work and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or teacher of vocal and instrumental music painting and drawing, by a young American lady, who can furnish good references. Address F. M. R., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would go as laundress in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 673 6th-av., near 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Have the best of City references. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT, A situation, in City or country; is a good cook, an excellent baker and a superior getter up of linens; will do general housework; is a hard-working, honest, capable woman. Inquire at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City references. Call at or address 68 9th st., second door east of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or a laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or as laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding house; City reference given. Inquire at No. 424 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-named capacity with a respectable family; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address, personally or by letter, M. S., No. 101 1st-place, Brooklyn, or B. WESTERMANN, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands the fitting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has a thorough knowledge of fruit trees and vegetable gardening. The very best of City references. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in the publication office of some daily or weekly paper; understands the mailing and subscription department thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address, for two days, NORRIS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and perfectly understands the management of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grapes and pines; the best reference given. Address T. R., care of Mrs. Rhinelander, Huntington, L. I., for one week.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF work, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands hot-beds and vegetables, fruit trees and pleasure grounds; is a first-rate coachman and driver; the highest of City reference from his last employer. Address a note to M. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands his business, is a good groom, and can come well recommended; is willing and obliging, and able to do any other work required, and will devote all his time to his employers. Address J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given. Any gentleman requiring such may address J. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect; town or country no objection. Address J. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man with the best of references from his last employer, for capability, sobriety and honesty. Call for P. D., at Mr. THORBURN'S Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; he understands his business in every respect, and is a first-class caterer and carver. Address L. L., No. 62 University-place, till engaged.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener that truly understands his business, and will take an interest in his place. Advertiser is sober and willing; has good reference. Address, for 3 days, F. D., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference. Call or address R. P. S., at No. 871 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, grapery, &c.; also, kitchen, fruit and flower gardening, framing, &c. Has good recommendations. Address A. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, &c. Best of reference from present employer. Address G. W., Box No. 150½ *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO HAS A thorough and practical knowledge of grape-growing in hot and cold graperies, also green-house peach culture under glass, propagating and gardening generally, as practiced in England and this country; has City references for superior capabilities, long and faithful services that no man can object to; is able and willing to work; has a very small family; only those who are willing to remunerate a first-rate gardener may apply. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a stranger in this City, employment in any capacity; is a good clerk and accountant, and would be found steady and attentive in any position he might be placed in. Can produce first-class testimonials as to character and competency. No objection to go South or West. Salary no object. Address G. C. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment, care and management of gentlemen's horses; is a first-class groom and good driver, and can give first-class recommendation. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, at No. 23 West 13th-st., or by addressing a note to JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A smart young man who is not afraid of work; thoroughly understands the management of green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables, forcing and forwarding them out of their ordinary season; good recommendations. Any one in want of a gardener will address M. Y. W., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed store, or Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; understands his business in all its various branches; the management of green-houses, hot and cold grapery, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. The best recommendations from his last employer. Call or address L. M., No. 15 John-st., seedstore.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer and to do general work; can take care of a small place, or assist in anything required; advertiser is sober and attentive, can take care of horses and stock, and is a good man for his employer. Address B. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, or general farmer; is conversant with all kinds of gardening and farming; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is not afraid of work; wages no object; good references. Call, or address, FARMER, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom, for a gentleman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good vegetable gardener, and would have no objection to make make himself generally useful. The very best City or country reference. Address a note to C. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in the business. Also, fine and false cored work; can give satisfactory references. Address F. S. T., 3 Vine st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN A NO. 1 GARDENER, thoroughly posted; very best of reference. A note addressed to F. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND CAPACITY, to take charge of the packing-room of a dry goods jobbing house; one whose references are satisfactory will be well paid. Address Box No. 784 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND ONE who understands washing and ironing; a German girl who speaks English preferred. None need apply except those with the best City references. No. 144 West 49th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of five persons; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; fair wages and a good home. Apply at No. 198 West 35th-st., eight doors from 8th-av.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN IN A FAMILY of three persons. She must be a good plain cook, and a superior laundress. Also a French, Scotch or German person, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 111 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE AT THE SILVERSMITH business, about 15 years of age. Must come well recommended. Good surety will be required. Apply at No. 277 Spring-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, LIVING IN BROOKLYN, within 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 116 John-st., New York.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO THE COUNTRY. Apply this day at No. 12 East 22d-st., with reference.

300 GIRLS WANTED TO MAKE SKIRTS. None but those accustomed to the business need apply. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51, 53 and 55 White-st.

$30 A WEEK.—INDUSTRIOUS FEMALES ARE wanted for a very profitable employment in the City, also to travel. Apply, with references, at Room No. 16 Appleton Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO is agreeable, and can make acquaintances easily—an active, good salesman. Must produce the best references and security if required. A good proportion of his time will be occupied in traveling. Address Box No. 2,470 Post-office, stating references, age and salary.

CLERK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG intelligent man, of good address and character, as salesman and traveler. He must have experience in the paper and stationery business, and be well acquainted with its City and country trade. None other need apply. Call at No. 172 William-st., first floor, up stairs.

BREWER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-rate brewer; one that has had experience in making ale and porter for the Southern market. The best of references required. Address Box No. 90 Pittsburgh Post-office, Penn., with references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

TREFELIO.
You derive by its use
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION,
Pure Skin,
Bright Eyes.

NEW-YORK, 1860.
GREEN'S PATENT
METALLIC INDIA-RUBBER,
AND
HARPER'S PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY.
DEPOT AND GENERAL AGENCY,
No. 45 Leonard-st.

PRICE-LIST FOR THE METALLIC SLATES:

No. 1, size 10 by 14 inches	$3 60	per dozen.
No. 2, size 9 by 13 inches	3 45	per dozen.
No. 3, size 8 by 13 inches	3 38	per dozen.
No. 4, size 8 by 12 inches	3 30	per dozen.
No. 5, size 7 by 11 inches	3 00	per dozen.
No. 6, size 7 by 10 inches	2 50	per dozen.
No. 7, size 7 by 9 inches	2 25	per dozen.
No. 8, size 6 by 10 inches	2 15	per dozen.
No. 9, size 6 by 9 inches	2 00	per dozen.
No. 10, size 5 by 8 inches	1 90	per dozen.
No. 11, size 5 by 7 inches	1 60	per dozen.
No. 12, size 4 by 6 inches	1 12	per dozen.

TERMS.

All bills under $25	5 per cent. net cash.
All bills from $25 to $50	10 per cent. net cash.
All bills from 50 to 100	20 per cent. net cash.
All bills from 100 to 200	30 per cent. net cash.
All bills exceeding 200	33⅓ and 7 p. c. cash.

The largest discount on this card made, in all cases, to Agents.

HARPER'S PENNSYLVANIA SQUARE SLATES SOLD AT ORIGINAL CARD PRICES.

AGENTS WANTED BY COMPANY, in every city and town. Samples furnished on receipt of $1. Address J. H. GREEN, General Agent.

All Metallic or Rubber Slates not having "Green's Patent" marked thereon are infringements, and persons selling the same will be held responsible for damages.

J. H. GREEN, Patentee.

TREFELIO
RENDERS THE FLESH CLEAR, PURE, SWEET
and of
MARBLE ELEGANCE.
USED WITH WATER IN BATHING.

COLLINS & BYNEATER—ENGROSSERS OF Deeds and public writers, No. 16 Nassau-st., first floor.

Our long experience enables us to execute documents on parchment or paper in unequaled style. See the following extract from the *Times* of the 15th inst.:

"Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, praying provision for procuring commercial statistics. The penmanship displayed in this memorial was the subject of comment in the Senate Chamber."

TREFELIO.
A few applications
RENDERS THE FLESH FIRM, ELASTIC,
and of an
ALABASTER RICHNESS OF BEAUTY.

SHORT-HAND REPORTERS WILL FIND all works on PHONOGRAPHY at FOWLER AND WELLS', New-York. Also—"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," "How to do Business," "The Family Gymnasium," "The Science of Human Life." Works on Phrenology, Physiology and the Natural Sciences. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

PEWS IN REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH in 21st-st.—Dr. Bethune. The new Pews in the Gallery of this Church are now ready for occupation, and the Treasurer will be in attendance at the Church this (Thursday) evening, from 7 until 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting the same.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DER FREISCHUTZ.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ACTRESS OF PADUA—POLLY JORDAN—THREE FAST MEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN—THE COBBLER AND HIS WIFE—Evening—THE OCTOROON.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—BOX AND COX—GOOD FOR EVIL—FIVE IN ONE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE CHEVALIER DES DAMES—PICCOLET.

NO. 658 BROADWAY—M. DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arago*, at this port, and the *Prince Albert* at Saint John's, Newfoundland, extend our foreign advices to Feb. 4. The news is without striking interest. In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had declined to produce the papers relative to the annexation of Savoy to France, but said that Count WALEWSKI, prior to his resignation, had given assurances that no such project was entertained by France. On a question of appointing a Committee to investigate the miscellaneous expenditures of the country, the Ministry had been beaten by a majority of 28. The London *Post*, the organ of the Premier, announces that England and France are allied on the Italian question, and that no intervention will be permitted. It is also stated that the consolidation of Central Italy with Sardinia is regarded by both Governments as the only proper solution of the Italian problem. The discontent in Hungary was becoming so serious as to excite grave apprehensions at Vienna.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 10th inst., reach us by way of New-Orleans. MIRAMON left the City of Mexico on the 8th, with a force of 5,000 men, and was reported to have proceeded as far as the National Bridge, on his way to attack Vera Cruz. That city had been declared in a state of siege.

The Overland Mail brings advices from California to the 23d ult. Judge MCALLISTER had refused to dissolve the injunction in the Almaden Quicksilver Mine case, thus making it necessary to keep the works closed until the United States Supreme Court shall pass upon the matter. Politicians were busily engaged in preparations for the National Democratic and Republican Conventions. The Anti-Lecompton State Committee had met and adjourned without having nominated any delegates, but leaders in the other branch of the Democratic Party—among them the newly-elected Senator, Mr. LATHAM—were exhibiting evident leanings towards Mr. DOUGLAS, and it was not at all improbable that the delegates to be appointed to Charleston by the regular Convention would be in his interest. Property to the amount of $20,000 had been destroyed by a fire in San Francisco. All that remained of the steamship *Northerner* had been sold for $900. From Oregon the dates are to the 12th ult. It was rumored that the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans were attempting to accomplish a coalition in order to send Col. E. D. BAKER to the United States Senate next Spring, and the fact that this gentleman was about to remove from San Francisco, seemed to confirm the statement. From British Columbia and Washington Territory the news has but little interest. Col. HARNEY's action in the disputed boundary question had been indorsed by both Houses of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

The Post-office Deficiency bill, without the abolition of franking clause, was allowed to pass from the Senate to the President yesterday, and is now a law. A bill abolishing franking was then considered, and after various attempts to modify it, so as to exempt newspaper exchanges and the widows of Presidents from its operation, was passed by a vote of 54 to 2. The middle of April was the time designated for it to take effect. Our correspondent at Washington has reason to believe that it will not pass the House of Representatives. The Senate subsequently went into executive session, confirming PHILIP F. THOMAS, of Maryland, as Commissioner of Patents, and Judge ROWLES, of Tennessee, as Treasurer of the United States. The House of Representatives spent the earlier period of the session in fruitless attempts to choose a Printer, Mr. DEFREES, the Republican candidate, falling in each case one short of an election. A choice on the first ballot to-day is predicted. The States were then called for resolutions and motions, when notice was given of a large number of important measures.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention assembled at Hartford yesterday, and appointed twelve delegates to the Charleston Convention, eleven of whom are in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS. The State ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Governor, Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR; Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES E. ENGLISH; Secretary of State, NATHANIEL B. STEVENS; Treasurer, T. H. KINGSBURY; and for Comptroller, HORACE TAYLOR.

In the State Senate yesterday, a petition of RICHARD M. HOE and several hundred other citizens of New-York, asking that Southerners traveling with slaves as attendants, may be permitted to remain in the State for nine months, was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bill in relation to junction gates at the Croton Reservoir, on that incorporating the Dime Savings Bank, on those relative to District Courts in New-York, and the sale of the Erie Railroad. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the sale of poisons. The Senate subsequently went into Executive Session, when the nominations of Mr. VAN VALKENBURG as Harbor-Master, and of Mr. LOUNSBURY as Port Warden, were confirmed. In the Assembly, the *Pro Rata* bill was under discussion, its opponents endeavoring vainly to have the provisions extended to the Canals—an amendment that was only defeated by a majority of 1. In the course of the debate the Speaker took occasion to warn the House that money was to be liberally used to defeat the bill, and referred to correspondence of which he had become cognizant, which called for $100,000 as immediately needed for purposes of corruption. The statement caused much excitement, but a motion of Mr. CALLICOT for a Committee of investigation was unsuccessful.

A Convention assembled at Binghamton, yesterday, to perfect the State and National organization of the new Union Party. So far as the proceedings were made public, members of the American Party seem to be foremost in the movement. Mr. C. B. FREEMAN, of Montgomery, presided, and Mr. J. L. SMITH, of Brooklyn, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on State Organization; ERASTUS BROOKS, of this City, of that on National Organization; and Mr. R. GRAVES, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on the Address.

The trial of WM. J. LANE, Jr., for alleged fraud on the Fulton Bank of this City, of which he was assistant clerk to the Cashier, WM. J. LANE, Sr., his father, was commenced yesterday, on one out of about thirty indictments, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM. The present indictment charges a false entry in one of the bank books, called the "Book of Foreign Records," to the amount of $618 75-100 to have been made by the defendant, for the purpose of defrauding the Bank out of that sum. The charge against him is, under the statute, forgery in the third degree. A powerful array of counsel, among whom are Messrs. CHAS. O'CONOR and JAS. T. BRADY, appeared to prosecute and defend the prisoner. Two hours and a half were consumed in procuring a jury, and only one witness, the Paying Teller of the Bank, was partially examined. The trial will proceed this morning. There was no business transacted in the Court of General Sessions, owing to the absence of witnesses, and the engagement of the District-Attorney in the Lane trial in the Oyer and Terminer. Mr. WATERBURY appeared in the latter Court, nearly recovered from his sickness.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of five to look after special legislation on the subject of Public Education in this City. The Committee were instructed to exert their energies to secure, in any act that may be passed, explicit authority to cause the reading of a portion of the Bible at the daily opening of each school under the jurisdiction of the Board. The Committee on Warming and Ventilation were instructed to examine and report in relation to the heating and ventilation of the public school buildings. The Commissioners of Emigration did not meet for want of a quorum. The number of emigrants arrived to the 15th inst. was 2,392, and the balance of the Commutation Fund in Bank is $18,047 23.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of WM. S. TUERS in State-street last Friday night, was yesterday concluded by Coroner JACKMAN. No evidence was elicited tending to point out the perpetrator of the crime, and Mrs. MCCLESTER, who was in custody on suspicion of complicity in the matter, was discharged. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased died of compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of some unknown person or persons.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, delivered his long-expected address before the Young Men's Republican Union last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The Hall was crowded, in spite of the fierce storm and the fact that the price of admission was fixed at twenty-five cents. Mr. CLAY expressed his views on all the prominent political topics of the day, including DRED SCOTT, JOHN BROWN, HELPER, SHERMAN, and Republican prospects for 1860.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Market yesterday in New-York Central and Pacific shares. The latter rose *ten per cent.* on rumors of a division of the California business with the Opposition line—the latter to occupy the Atlantic route on the basis of 30 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the old line to hold the Pacific side, with 70 per cent. New-York Central closed 70⅝ per cent. The rest of the market somewhat higher than yesterday, but the whole list unsettled at the close. No variation in Money or Exchange.

The transactions in Cotton were limited. Prices were unaltered. Flour was unsettled. Wheat, Rye and Barley were quiet. Corn was in slack request. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were moderately dealt in. Other branches of trade were essentially unchanged. There were 329 vessels, of all classes, in port.

At the Live Stock markets, the receipts of animals have been only moderate during the week. The total arrivals at all the yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,250 beef cattle; 140 milch cows; 457 veal calves; 5,663 sheep; 3,993 hogs,—being a decline from the previous week of 1,440 beeves, and 3,629 sheep, and an increase of 1,148 hogs. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves advanced ½c.@¾c. ⅌ lb., estimated dressed weight. The quality, though fair, was not so good as last week, and the receipts were 700 less than the weekly avarege last year. All brought in were sold before night. Cows remain at former low rates. Veals were in fair demand—a few of the best selling at 7½c. ⅌ lb. live weight. Sheep were somewhat scarce and 25c.@50c. per head dearer. Hogs are not abundant, but the demand is moderate. The advance of last week is maintained—corn-fed selling at 6¼c.@6½c. live weight.

The Anglo-Gallic Treaty of Commerce.

Commerce is beyond question the most powerful bond of peace that can unite nations together. The case of England and America illustrates the truth of this assertion. The business connections and necessities of these two countries are stronger guarantees for the continuance of amicable relations between them than even those sacred ties of blood, religion and language which eloquent gentlemen are so fond of invoking after public dinners, when the wine is in and the wit comes freely out. Since the war of 1812, our commercial intercourse has become so intimate, our commercial interests so intermingled and amalgamated, that war between us seems all but impossible, and, should it ever arise, would prove almost equally disastrous to both of the infatuated belligerents. The conviction of this truth sinks yearly deeper into the public mind on each side of the Atlantic, and hence the nervous anxiety shown by the Governments and citizens of our respective Empires to settle San Juan disputes and naval outrages, even faster than a busy Press or hair-brained officers can create them. It is but fair, therefore, to the Emperor of the French to assume that his new economical policy has originated as much in his desire of binding France and England to each other by the ties of reciprocal interest, as in his avowed motive of developing the resources, fostering the industry, and swelling the opulence of the people committed to his care. That NAPOLEON, in initiating his commercial programme, had the former not less than the latter object in view, is, indeed, conclusively demonstrated by his own conduct. Hardly had his letter to M. FOULD, on the principles of free trade as the basis of public policy, been given to the world, than its indefatigable author hastened to put himself into communication with Lord COWLEY touching the provisions of a new treaty of commerce between England and France—a treaty which should open the ports and markets of both countries to the staple productions and manufactures of each, and prepare the way for the annihilation of all those restrictive enactments which have inflicted so many positive injuries on the industry of each, in return for very questionable advantages, and have educated their inhabitants to a perpetual forgetfulness of their own great stake in the preservation of peace. The moment the Emperor had exchanged views with the British Ambassador, and agreed with him as to the terms of the contemplated treaty, he urged that functionary to proceed immediately to London, and submit these terms to the consideration of his own Government. Lord COWLEY did as he had been requested; and the Foreign Secretary and Premier having approved of the instrument, their representative repaired once more to Paris, and, on the 23d ult., signed on the part of his sovereign a treaty, which, if fairly carried out, will prove in the future a source of innumerable blessings both to France and to England.

As the treaty has not yet been published, we have of course no official information in relation to the exact nature of its several clauses; but we may judge from what the Paris *Constitutionnel* and other journals have learned on this interesting subject, that the tone of the instrument is at once liberal in principle and respectful to vested rights. The changes which it contemplates are to be brought about gradually, not suddenly and simultaneously. Thus, though the present French prohibitive duties on almost all British commodities are first to be reduced to moderate protective duties, yet even this reduction is not to take place till the November and December of the current year in the case of iron and machinery; till January, 1861, in the case of Colonial sugar; till June, 1861, in that of thread and hemp, and till October, 1861, in that of all other products. We have nothing definite or reliable as yet concerning the terms on which the productions of France are in return to be admitted into British markets; but we may fairly presume that they have been regulated and fixed by the same principles as those which were accepted when the French tariff was undergoing modification.

Notwithstanding our imperfect acquaintance, however, with the details of this great instrument, we know enough to enable us to appreciate the spirit and wisdom embodied in it. The day of its execution was the beginning of a new era in the industrial and political annals of the Western Powers. For centuries France and England have been impassioned rivals on land and sea—more than half the period of their national existence having been spent in wasteful wars, seeking each other's destruction; but henceforward their rivalry promises to be transferred to the pursuits of peace, and the arena of their conflicts from the slippery deck and the smoke-shrouded field to the workshop and the furrow. This new commercial treaty is NAPOLEON's latest and not his least solid pledge of amity to England—his best refutation of the obloquy and calumny heaped on him by her Press, and it will prove in the future a more glorious and enduring monument of his fame than all the trophies which he won at Magenta or Solferino.

Of course it has not been received without alarm in France, or without distrust in England. The manufacturers of Northeastern France, who have seen the twenty mill-owning departments of the Empire prosper and grow rich under the *régime* of protection and prohibition, at the expense of the sixty-five agricultural and commercial departments of the Centre, the South and the West, are loudly clamoring against a change which they denounce as a revolution. The Protectionists on principle, who think, like Monsieur MATHIEU, that every farmer ought to be his own sugar-baker, and that, if a man in the Pyrenees wants to drink London porter, the law ought to make him prefer Strasburg beer, are lost in amazement and alarm at seeing France thus suddenly put to sea without the time-honored charts of COLBERT. Rouen cries out that the end of all things is at hand, when her looms are to be matched with the busy spindles of England and Scotland. But all these terrors have lost something of their imposing grandeur by too frequent recurrence. When printed cloths first came into use, all the weavers of France wept and wailed in the like fashion, and a deputation from Amiens solemnly assured the Government that the "Kingdom shuddered with horror at a prospect revealing the impending famine of a whole nation!" Nevertheless France has outlived the introduction of printed cloths; and though the Protectionist doctrine, that the surest way to make a people rich is to blockade them, has received a blow from this new policy of the Emperor which it will hardly survive, we doubt not that the commercial history of the next ten years will make the step which NAPOLEON has now taken appear so perfectly natural and reasonable to the most commonplace of French bagmen, that Mulhouse and Lyons will wonder why so much talk should ever have been made over so simple a matter.

But the Emperor is not obliged to appeal to the future alone for his vindication. He can point to the past as well. In 1852 he began the work which he has carried so far towards completion to-day. In 1856 he abolished the word "prohibition" almost entirely from the tariff of France. In 1857 he suspended the application of that principle to ships of foreign build. Yet what is the financial and commercial condition of France to-day? Her Treasury bills at the close of the great Italian war amount to less than one-third of their amount in 1858, while the interest on them has fallen from 4 to 2½ per cent. The direct and indirect taxes have yielded a steady increase, amounting in the last six years to more than $50,000,000. The specie commerce of France has increased within the same period by about 80 per cent. The money circulation has been augmented by more than $300,000,000, as shown in the difference between the imports and exports of the precious metals; and the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has reached the enormous sum of $110,000,000. With such auguries from the past, the Emperor may well leave his new commercial policy to plead for itself with his own people.

On the other side of the Channel, also, events must be his advocates. They will doubtless convince England in due time that the good of France is her good also. Lord DERBY declaims against the admission of French wines, because in the first place nobody wants or will use them, and because, in the second place, they will drive the blessed British beer out of the market. Less conspicuous prophets of mischief see nothing but the armament of new war-steamers in the growth of a larger commerce in coal and iron between England, which produces more than she can consume, and France, which consumes more than she can produce, of both. But it is an old saying, to which CARLYLE has only given a new shape, that "all strange things are alarming at first;" and we may rely upon it that in the course of years England will learn to say of the Third NAPOLEON what Mr. ADDISON's pert Templar came to admit of ARISTOTLE, after he had really made the Greek Philosopher's acquaintance: "I have read ARISTOTLE, and I find him not such a fool, after all!"

Manufacturing Martyrs.

Mr. HICKMAN having practically "retired from business" as a hero, some of the partisan Republican journals are desperately trying to set him up again as a martyr. We do not think the operation likely to prove successful. The facts in the case of Mr. EDMUNDSON's recent assault upon the member from Pennsylvania, while they are sufficiently discreditable to the hot-headed Virginian offender, are very far from justifying the parallels which have been drawn between his conduct and that of Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, in the "SUMNER outrage." Mr. HICKMAN, not at all in debate on the floor of the House, but simply on his private responsibility, made a speech from a hotel-window at Washington to a crowd rejoicing over the election of Mr. PENNINGTON to the Speakership. In this speech he took occasion to taunt the whole State of Virginia with cowardice, and to caricature the events of the raid at Harper's Ferry in a way singularly offensive both to good taste and good feeling, and widely at variance with the truth. Mr. EDMUNDSON, one of the oldest members of the House from Virginia, it appears read this speech, as reported in the journals, with natural indignation, and suffered himself to be stung by it into a state of rather superfluous excitement. Meeting Mr. HICKMAN in the Capitol grounds, he gave vent to his feelings after a very semi-civilized fashion, by slashing the offending Pennsylvanian across the face with a small twig, as little like the murderous bludgeon of gutta-percha with which the champion of South Carolina fell upon the unarmed Senator from Massachusetts, as Mr. HICKMAN's reckless post-prandial provocations were like the solemn and measured denunciations of Mr. SUMNER's famous oration.

To see in such a proceeding as this a "blow aimed at representative government," is to fall into that morbid habit of exaggeration which is the curse alike of our public and our private life. Mr. EDMUNDSON undoubtedly merits a reprimand for violating the proprieties of the station which he holds, but as the whole matter, from the original declamation of Mr. HICKMAN to his eventual chastisement in the Capitol grounds was begun, continued and ended outside of the halls of Congress, and as Mr. EDMUNDSON's darkest possible purpose seems to have been to punish an insult in words with an insult in blows, we can really see no occasion for convulsing the nation on the subject. Let it be taken up moderately and discreetly, as the text for some rational and considerate action by Congress in condemnation of that easy resort to violence, whether on or off the floor of the House, which has grown so alarmingly upon our public men, and then dismissed forever, without extravagant howls or partisan misrepresentations of any kind whatever.

Kansas at the Door.

Kansas is again knocking for admission into the Federal Union. The Wyandotte Constitution was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday, and Senator SEWARD moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. The rumors of an intended opposition to the new State which had reached us from Washington were confirmed by the interposition of a resolution by Senator BROWN, instructing the Committee to inquire whether the provisions of the English bill had been complied with, and by the remarks of Senator MASON, who took the ground that Kansas could not be admitted as a State without a violation of the law which required that a census of the population should be taken antecedent to the formation of a Constitution. It is also currently reported that should an act for the admission of Kansas pass both Houses of Congress, it will receive the veto of the President.

We can see one motive for the course of Democratic Senators on this question, that it will compel Mr. DOUGLAS more clearly to define his political position. These gentlemen have the evident intention, if the Senator from Illinois, repenting of his past derelictions, comes back to the bosom of the party, that he shall at least do works meet for repentance; and that his submission shall be as unconditional as his revolt has been aggravated and daring. We have too high an appreciation of their good sense and discrimination to attribute their course to any regard to the principles which have always regulated the admission of new States, or to the justice of the particular case of Kansas. We see in it only the evidence of a factious spirit and sectional policy which will not add to their reputation for statesmanship or patriotism.

The only ground of objection to granting the application of Kansas to come into the brotherhood of States at the present time, is, that the census of her population was not taken according to the provisions of the English bill. But whose fault was that? Congress made no appropriation for taking the census, and consequently the provision itself became a nullity, or, at best, was a mere technical requirement, whose end is answered if the desired information in regard to the population of the Territory can be obtained in any other reliable form. It is generally conceded that Kansas has the requisite population, and that statistical evidence of the fact can be furnished; and the opposition to its becoming a State is based on a mere quibble, which is unworthy of being made the basis of legislation affecting the rights and interests of its people.

It is certainly not to the credit of the consistency or fairness of Democratic Senators, that they should avail themselves of this technical plea to defeat the united action and universal sentiment of the people of Kansas, when, two years since, they moved heaven and earth to have it admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, whose formation, it was well known, was not participated in generally by the people, and was odious to the great majority of them; when the Territory was in a state of anarchy, and its population was much less than it is now. The uniform rule in the admission of new States has been to disregard all technicalities, and to look only to the facts that the Constitution was in accordance with that of the United States, and that it expressed the will of the people; and in some cases they have been admitted when no previous act of Congress has authorized the proceedings that have been taken to this end.

If the opposition of the Democratic Senators is persisted in, it will intensify the sectional animosity, which they profess to deprecate, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The bitterness which was engendered by the unhappy controversy about the organization and settlement of this ill-fated Territory will be revived in new force, and we shall have another element of agitation infused into the coming Presidential contest, which promises to be sectional and embittered enough without this new source of irritation. The North, in its entirety, will be fully persuaded that whatever specious pretexts may be adduced for the course of the Southern Democracy in Congress, its real hostility to the entrance of Kansas into the Union is, that it presents itself as a Free, and not as a Slave State; and we venture the confident prediction, that if this question is made an issue in the coming campaign, in spite of all the efforts of the conservative men of both sections, it will bring an united North and an united South into direct antagonism and "irrepressible conflict."

GUNPOWDER ENTHUSIASM.—We appreciate the manliness and courage with which CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, has upheld his sentiments, and vindicated freedom of speech in his own State, and, on this point, we have accorded him no stinted praise; we can understand also the enthusiasm with which he is received in this City by his friends and admirers, and their desire to give him a distinguished ovation, both as the representative of their cherished principles and for his individual worth. We are not aware, however, what claim he has, either on the score of official position or public service, to a salute of artillery in the Park, especially when firing of guns, except on the Fourth of July, is in direct violation of a City ordinance The propriety of this ordinance must commend itself to every sensible person who considers for a moment the consequences which would be likely to ensue in a crowded city, if these noisy demonstrations were allowed whenever the especial admirers of any great man, or would-be great man, should see fit to greet him on his arrival in the City with such an exhibition of their enthusiasm. The stampede of horses and the collision of vehicles which were caused by the salute yesterday are only what might be usually expected on similar occasions. We understand that permission to this effect was given by the acting Mayor, but the ordinance in question makes no exceptions to the general prohibition except the single one that we have mentioned, and confers no discretion on any branch of the City Government to dispense with its wholesome provisions. We are not disposed to be captious in the matter, and we certainly are influenced by no feeling of disrespect to the distinguished Kentuckian—indeed, we have uniformly expressed our disapprobation of a custom which we hold to be more honored in the breach than in the observance—but we think that as long as we have ordinances, they should be enforced; and we will further venture the suggestion to our Republican friends, that it may be well for them to put some restraint upon their jubilant feelings until they are fairly "out of the woods."

WEBB ON HANGING WOMEN.—The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* does not, perhaps, very closely resemble the Emperor AUGUSTUS, but there is a touch in him evidently of that less popular CÆSAR, who, while admiring his mistress' small, white throat, used to refresh himself with the thought of how delicate a morsel it would be for the headsman's axe.

He is greatly exercised because the Legislature threatens to spare us the spectacle of Mrs. HARTUNG's execution, and disposes of the sickly sentimentality which makes less Rhadamanthine natures recoil from the capital punishment of women, in the following majestic fashion:

> Accustomed always to regard the sex as the weaker, our first feeling is that a woman is in danger, and our first impulse to interpose in her behalf. But the very consideration of the sex of the guilty party cannot but enhance the enormity of the crime, if the consideration is allowed any weight at all. The law, however, does not discriminate. When the crime was committed, the provisions of the law were known, its justness acknowledged. Relax its strictness now in this case, and the safeguards it is intended to throw around the feeble and the innocent, the terror it is intended to inspire in the wicked and unprincipled, will be as nought; it will be useless, and its existence any longer upon the statute book, but conducive of evil. Let it be allowed then to take its course, and let crime be lessened by the terrors it excites. Give the guilty one all the sympathy her age, and sex and circumstances demand; grant her all the consolation consistent with her position; *smooth as far as practicable for her, her path onwards to the goal of her present life*; but let the majesty of that law she has violated be fully vindicated, and let her punishment be a warning, a just and terrible one, to those who offend against the peace and welfare of the community.

We are astonished at WEBB's condescension in proposing to "smooth Mrs. HARTUNG's path onward to the goal of her present life," or, in other words, the gallows. Why should we do this? Because she is a woman? If so, why present before her so very rough a goal at the end of this path which we are to strew with thornless roses? If we are to show any consideration for the sanctities of sex in our distribution of punishment, why not go back to the barbarism of our benighted Saxon ancestors, who shrank altogether, like savages as they were, from swinging womanhood—a helpless, hideous shape between earth and sky—as something too inhuman and indecent to be ever intrinsically right?

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN THE SENATE.—The Senate yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the bill introduced by Mr. GWIN, entirely abolishing the franking privilege. Various amendments were offered, but the determination of Senators was evident, either to have total abolition or nothing. The fate of the bill in the House is regarded at Washington as doubtful. The members of the House stand in a more intimate relation to their constituents than do the Senators, and they are more open to influences which would be likely to operate against the proposed reform. Elected directly by the people, and for a shorter term, they will naturally be more anxious to enjoy the facilities of communication which the privilege affords with those whom they represent, that they may thus increase the chances of reëlection. It is to be hoped, however, that they will be willing to give the system of universal payment of postage a fair trial. We are satisfied that after a session's experience of relief from the drudgery of the everlasting franking of documents and of correspondence with everybody who thinks he has something of interest to communicate to "our member," or who has business with the Departments, that he would on no account be willing to saddle himself with a burden which prevents his giving proper attention to his legislative duties, and seriously interferes with his comfort and convenience. We regard the abolition of the frank as even more important in this view of it than as a measure of economy to the country; while it will establish in practice the only correct principle of requiring those to pay for the benefits of the mail service who receive them, and in the proportion in which they are received. The country will be the gainer by the change, by the enlarged mail facilities which the saving of the transportation of the great bulk of the matter which is now carried in the mails will afford, and possibly, at no very remote period, in a further reduction of postage.

LITTLE ELLA IN A PHILADELPHIA COURT.—Mrs. BURNS, who is now giving readings with Little ELLA in Philadelphia, was on Monday served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, based upon facts set forth in the petition of Mrs. E. F. ELLET and others, requiring the immediate production of Little ELLA in Court, there to show cause why she should not be returned to her natural guardian. The friends of Mrs. BURNS gave the required security, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until Friday, to-morrow. These proceedings seem to be a repetition of those had in this City some months ago, when, as all will remember, the claims of Mrs. BURNS to the custody of the child were considered stronger than those of the father of Little ELLA.

THE LEDGER IN THE PROVINCES.—The Editor of the Troy *Daily Times* speaks of our neighbor of the *New-York Ledger* as follows:

> No need of saying anything about the *Ledger*. Everybody knows all about it. Everybody reads it. Everybody likes it. A marvel among newspapers, original in character, striking in conception, it has attained such success as the boldness and genius of the enterprise entitled it to. Mr. BONNER, the publisher, has linked his name with the very idea of newspaper triumphs. Taking the *Ledger* when, as the organ of a class of Wall-street merchants, brokers and importers, it was comparautvely unknown and uncared for, completely and readily changed its character, and calling one after another to his assistance, the most accomplished and popular writers in the country, he has placed it at the head of all literary weeklies in the world.
>
> It will not do to say that this great success is the reward of sensation and of splurge. No paper destitute of superior merit could have attained it. The Napoleon of publishers has struck all the veins of literature at once. Fiction, fact, sentiment, fancy, are grouped in its pages. To all, the highest order of mind renders its best contributions. And through all a current of the most excellent sentiment runs. There is nothing to contribute to the morbid and diseased appetite which the prurient sensation literature of the day so indiscriminately feeds. Not a suggestion of indecency, not an improper idea, finds its way into those columns. Mr. BONNER makes it a rule that nothing shall be printed in his paper to which the most fastidious and pious person can object. No one can find an objectionable phrase in it. Great good will result from the popularizing of such a class literature as the *Ledger* affords, and every one who is capable of thinking on the subject, thanks its publisher for the great and good reform he has been the means of accomplishing.

REPORTED MOB VIOLENCE IN CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—The St. Louis *Republican*, Feb. 13, says: "We learn that the State Savings Association of this city dispatched two messengers—Messrs. MCCLUNEY and PRESCOTT—in charge of some $55,000 in bills on the Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank and on one of the Banks at St. Joseph, with directions to demand the specie for it. The amount on the Chillicothe Bank was $29,000. Yesterday the Cashier of the State Savings, Mr. ROSENFELD, heard from these messengers by telegraph from Chillicothe. In their dispatch they inform him that they could not get a dollar in specie, that the citizens prevented, and that mob law was in the ascendant."

FROM ALBANY.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS IN THE SENATE.

Exciting Day over the Pro Rata Bill.

The Speaker of the House Hints at Corrupt Practices.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The nominations of Mr. VAN VALKENBURG for Harbor Master, and Mr. LOUNSBURY for Port Warden, were confirmed by the Senate to-day, after a two hours' session.

The vote stood 18 to 12 on the confirmation of Mr. VAN VALKENBURG. Messrs. BELL, SESSIONS and FIERO, who last week voted against his confirmation, voted in favor of it this week. Mr. VAN VALKENBURG was fully indorsed by the Republican members of the Assembly and all the local Republican office-holders in Albany, which is the city of his residence.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

A petition was presented asking for the repeal of the law increasing the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Also to strike out the ten per cent. clause in the law relating to the State Inebriate Asylum and excise money.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY presented a petition from RICHARD M. HOE and several hundred citizens of New-York, in favor of comity among the several States, and asking that Southerners traveling with their slave servants may be permitted to hold them in the State of New-York for nine months.

A favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank.

Also on the bill in relation to junction gates at the Croton Reservoir in New-York.

Mr. ROTCH introduced a bill for the release of the mortgage for $35,000 held by the State against the State Agricultural College.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the bill of MCLEOD MURPHY, relative to District Courts in New-York.

A like report was made on the bill for the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill authorizing an adjustment of the claim of the Croton Water Board for water used in Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. ROTCH introduced a bill to regulate the sale of poisons, the principal section of which provides that no person shall sell or give the following poisonous substances without the written order or prescription of a regularly educated physician, whose name and residence shall be attached thereto, except in wholesale quantities. Prussic acid, aconite and its preparations, atrophia and its salts, cantharides, croton oil, daturia and its salts, delphina and its salts, digitalis and its preparations, ergot and its preparations, veratria and its salts, Cannabis Indica and its preparations, under a penalty of $100.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic College was passed.

Also the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester County to purchase the Pelham Bridge.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Hon. B. B. JOHNSON, from the First District, Delaware, appeared and took his seat, in the place of D. D. SHAW, deceased, and on motion of Mr. BURNHAM his name was added to the Judiciary Committee.

The *Pro Rata* bill was taken up as the special order. A warm debate ensued on the question of applying the rule to Canal forwarders as well as to Railroad Companies. So far as the debate went the amendment appeared likely to prevail, when the Speaker took the floor and said:

SIR: I have learned this morning, from four or five sources, that this House is to be influenced on this question by a disbursement of money to the members. I have received the information from such a source that its accuracy is undoubted. I repeat it, Sir, for I desire to be understood that money is to be used by the opponents of this *Pro Rata* measure to influence the action of members upon this floor in regard to it. I have learned that a letter was exhibited in Wall-street, written by a member on this floor, saying that if this measure is to be defeated, $100,000 must be sent to defeat it with. The member who wrote that letter is within sound of my voice, and knows whether the charge is true or false. Sir, I speak what I do know when I say that money is to be used by the opponents of this bill to defeat it in the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply to an insinuation of the Speaker, asked how he dared, with such knowledge in his possession, to continue this debate, until he had moved for a Committee of Investigation. If his information was so reliable as he had asserted, how dared he withhold the full facts and indulge only in insinuations? If it were not reliable, how dare he make the insinuation at all? Was it a trick to influence the action of the House on the bill. If so, it was most unworthy. Yet if not true, why should it have been used to stay the current of debate on an amendment to the bill? It was the duty of the Speaker to show the facts before he attempted to influence the House by such an imputation. He scorned it. Yet not for himself, for he defied any man, even to insinuate improper motives against him, but on the part of every member of the House. He, too, had heard of the Clinton League—of a combination of foreigners who had raised and actually expended money to push forward this pet scheme. But he scorned to make any use of the knowledge for an unworthy purpose on that floor.

After further debate, Mr. MERRITT moved to report progress, with the view of asking a Committee of Investigation.

The motion prevailed, and when the Committee rose, Mr. JAQUES moved that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges made by the Speaker.

Mr. SEARLES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost.

The Speaker offered in explanation that he had not made a direct charge, but only stated what he had heard. He repudiated any intention to influence the action of the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON had understood the charge distinctly. It was one that should not have been made. The bill should be suffered to stand upon its merits, and those alone.

After a very warm debate on raising a Committee of Investigation, Mr. CALLICOTT moved a preamble to the resolution, setting forth, as the reason for the resolution, the charges made by the Speaker. This was opposed by the Speaker and others, and lost.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A communication was received from Gov. MORGAN inclosing a letter from the Governor of Ohio, and the resolutions of the Legislature of that State in response to the invitation to visit Albany.

The *Pro Rata* bill was then taken up. The proposition eliciting most debate was the amendment making the bill applicable to Canals as well as Railroads. The opposition to this measure came from the friends of the bill, Mr. MILLER, the Speaker, and Mr. FLAGLER, taking ground against it on the plea thnt *pro rata* could not be applied to canals; that no complaint or discrimination had been made against canals, and that canal forwarders had never discriminated against citizens of the State, and therefore it was needless to apply the provisions of the bill to them.

Messrs. ROBINSON, MILLIKEN and JAQUES spoke in favor of the propostion, holding that it was no sound argument against extending the provisions of the bill to canals, to say that canal forwarders had never discriminated against citizens of the State, but holding also that canals do discriminate as well as railroad companies. Messrs. ROBINSON and JAQUES made able arguments against the principle of the bill as unsound, impracticable, and calculated to destroy the commerce of the State.

The amendment to extend the provisions of the bill to canals was lost. Yeas 37, nays 38.

Mr. MILLINGTON then proposed to strike out the enacting clause in order to speak at length in favor of the bill, and also in favor of the reimposition of tolls on railroads.

After further debate the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. FLAGLER attempted to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, but before taking the question the House adjourned.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN SCHOOLMATES.—The Oxford (Me.) *Democrat* gives the following account of an affray between two schoolmates: "RIDLON, one night after school, tore up a seat and ripped off some boards from the ceiling of the school-house. WADSWORTH, who, with one other boy, was present, desired him not to destroy the house, and on reaching home told his adopted father of the injury to the building. The father warned RIDLON to discontinue such practices. The next day, after they had eaten their dinners at noon, RIDLON approached WADSWORTH, saying, 'Now, I have got you,' and kicked him several times. WADSWORTH, after the first kick, begged him to desist, saying, 'You have broken my side in.' WADSWORTH immediately went home, in much distress, and died a week from the day he was injured. A Coroner's inquest was held. The physicians made a report upon the appearance of the corpse and the immediate cause of death, but did not decide whether this was produced by the injuries inflicted. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the report of the *post mortem*. The verdict was not satisfactory, and RIDLON was arrested on the charge of murder, and, after a lengthy examination, committed for trial."

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANISM.

Speech of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, before the Young Men's Republican Club.

The announcement that Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, would speak at Cooper Institute, last evening, attracted a room full, in spite of the storm. Enough were present to occupy every seat in the large hall, the walls of which were decorated with Fremont banners and flags.

Mr. Charles Rogers introduced the speaker of the evening, who was received with vociferous applause, frequently renewed as he attempted to commence.

Mr. Clay at length succeeded in commencing his speech, after some delay occasioned by the great deliberation of his own preparations. He considered it a high honor to be invited to speak here in the seat of foreign and domestic commerce; here, where is the sun of that intellectual light—the Press—it was an object of pride for any man to be called upon to speak. He proposed no elaborate argument, but to glance at the progress of Republicanism. He would begin where he left off in 1856. What was then speculation is now prophecy. Mr. Buchanan was not only elected by what was admitted to be fraud, but by a minority of the popular vote. Their standard had been advanced since then, and in the face of what the French would call an infernal fire, they had just elected a Speaker of the lower branch of the National Legislature. [Applause.] It was at first hoped by some that Mr. Buchanan would break away from party and give us a conservative Administration. He did not participate in these expectations. He remembered the Ostend Manifesto, and the visit of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to Wheatland, and the pledge there procured. He knew that on one side of the line he was supposed to be favorable to Freedom and on the other side to Slavery. He knew that when he came to administer the Government he would have to declare either for Freedom or Slavery—"Under which King, Bezonian?"—and the declaration had been made for Slavery. The Democratic Party had now been compelled to take its stand in favor of despotism and against the sentiments of our fathers, sustained by the Republican Party. The substance of the Compromise of 1852 with Slavery had been, that whoever should attempt to agitate the Slavery question should be considered a traitor. Yet in 1854 that Compromise had been violated. The Democratic Party was thus the originator of the disturbance. In 1856, at Cincinnati, the Democratic Party had reavowed their adhesion to the Compromise, professing a desire to allow the people of the Territories to determine their institutions as they pleased, without being interfered with by Congress. This was urged with great force in the Presidential canvass of 1858 as a conservative platform, and thus the free Northern States were carried for the Democracy. But what was the result of victory? The whole patronage of the Government had been turned against Freedom and in favor of Slavery. The ablest men of the Democratic Party were successively turned out of the Governorship of Kansas because they refused to carry out the President's programme. [A Voice—"That's so," and applause.] Kansas had been assailed from Missouri, and, in the spirit of old, they had to take up arms. Thank God, there were found Kentuckians as well as Yankees to fight. [Applause.] In spite of all difficulties, in numbers and in the justice of the cause, they had triumphed, and Kansas was to-day free. [Applause.] And yet the President in despair exclaimed, "Kansas is just as much a Slave State as North Carolina." [Laughter.] Was it a Slave State? ["No, No," by many voices.] Even after the masses had vindicated their freedom by the ballot-box and the cartridge-box, [laughter,] upon the eve of the last session of Congress, all the power of Congress was brought to bear—to do what? To bring Kansas in? No, but to keep her out, and she was told—"If you take Slavery, you may come in; but if you do not, we will take away the bonus of land we have offered; and when you get a representative population you may"—What? Come in? No.—"We will talk about it." [Laughter.] They were talking about it yet. [Laughter.] There was the downfall of the Democratic Party, and the triumph of the principles of '76. [Applause.] What were the allegations made by the Vice-President of the United States against the Republican Party? They were ten in number. The first was that the Republicans were about to introduce negro equality in these United States; but he denied that there was any such plank in their platform. It had never been introduced by the Republicans. This great Dred Scott decision had not come from them, he judged. [Laughter.] It seemed to please the Democracy. The point was simply whether Dred Scott, the plaintiff, was a citizen of the United States; and the Court declared that being a descendant of a slave, he was not a citizen of the United States. As law-abiding citizens, Republicans were willing to let the decision stand until it could be reversed. The question of Slavery in the territories was only considered in the *dicta* of the Court. It seemed that this Court, which, in the opinion of the old Democratic Party, from Jefferson down to Buchanan, was not worthy of respect, had suddenly come into favor. For himself, he believed that a black man or a red man, born in these United States, was a citizen. [Applause.] The broad panoply of protection was extended to the lowest, as well as the highest. Yet no opposition to the Court was embodied in the Republican platform. Now as to the portion of the decision having reference to Slavery in the Territories. It took the ground that Congress had no power to prevent Slavery going into the Territories—because it went there under the Constitution. If the framers of the Constitution had meant that, would they not have made their intention palpable? Their doctrine was certainly not that the Constitution carried Slavery everywhere *per se*, for they passed a Fugitive Slave law. But, they put in the Constitution a specific provision that Congress should "make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories," and this power had been many times exercised in the time of the framers of that Constitution. Yet, we were told that Congress had no power over Slavery in the Territories. The doctrine of Mansfield was, that no matter where a slave came from, he was rendered free the moment his feet touched free soil. [Applause.] He saw that they inherited that spirit from Great Britain. It had been decided that a slave was free who had been taken to a foreign country from Louisiana and returned. [Applause.] The Supreme Court had undertaken to review the legislation of the world. [Laughter.] He had heard slaveholders say that "when their interest was not in favor of Slavery, they would go against it." [Applause.] The question of the *obiter dicta* of the Court had to be decided by the people in 1860, and he believed that the people would decide against the Court." It was charged that the Republicans demanded "No more Slave States," but that was not in the platform of '56. Another charge was that the Republicans intended when they got the power, to override State rights, and crush out equality in Slave States. Where was that found in the platform? The Republicans were in favor of the rights of the North as well as the South. [Applause.] The South was dependent upon the North, and the North upon the South, commercially, and there was no desire in the North but to resist the attempt of the South to render the North subject to them. The North simply intended to take the reins of Government into their own hands. And if the Republican Party was to have the control of the $300,000,000 of the Government funds, was it more than the Democratic Party had had for years? "What was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander." [Laughter.] It was true the Republicans were opposed to the extension of Slavery. They knew they could sell more to Free States than they could to Slave States. They wanted to show that while they meant to vindicate their principles they could afford to be magnanimous to their Southern brethren. They would adopt the language of Webster, in expressing willingness to aid the South by the power of the United States to abolish Slavery. They would go with Mr. Blair [applause] to set apart land for the congregation of the blacks in Central America, if necessary—perhaps to be the pioneers of our power in that country. It was alleged that they were the cause of the John Brown raid. [Laughter.] He would be candid. His sympathies had been with England in her conflict with Asiatic nations—because on one side there was that noble English nation and on the other a barbarous race. When Hungary rose against Austria they sympathized with Hungary. [Applause.] So with regard to the blacks of the South. Whatever might be their destiny, regarding him as deserving of all help—if a conflict should come between him and his enslaver, then the speaker would be in favor of his own race, and against any race in the world. But such a conflict was not the way to settle the question. [Applause.] He regarded John Brown as the result of Democratic action. He had gone under the Cincinnati Platform to settle the question of Slavery in Kansas, innocently believing that he could vote down Slavery. But the Missouri border-ruffians came, and the great question was, "Are you right on the goose?" [Laughter.] Men were forced to flee or be killed, if they undertook to stand up for Popular Sovereignty. [Applause.] John Brown never drew the knife of war until he had seen his sons weltering in blood. Then he took up the knife, and went upon the Indian principle that he should fight the slaveholder wherever he found him—even in Virginia. [Applause.] His action had been simply the result of the Democratic violation of their solemn pledges that the people of the Territories should be allowed to settle their domestic institutions in their own way. He charged that the Democratic Party had been successful in 1856 on false pretences at home and abroad. With regard to foreign questions, they had sided with despotism against liberty. Kossuth had said, "If the United States would say but one word of protest, Hungary would be free." If the Republican Party had been in power, would not that word have been spoken? The Democratic Party had trampled under foot all those safeguards of liberty which even British subjects possessed to-day—trial by jury, the freedom from search, freedom of speech, and of the Press. The right of petition was, through the Democratic Party, void and of no effect in fifteen States of this Union. The Constitution was violated, and not only were Northern men driven from their business in the South, but Southern men were driven from their homes for expressing their opinions.

A Voice—They can't drive you out. [Deafening cheers, renewed and prolonged.]

Mr. Clay—I'll tell you why they can't drive me out. In my own person I am as any other man. There are thousands of men in Kentucky as good as I. They can't drive me out because I stand upon principal. That is the reason they can't drive me out. [Applause.] They can't drive me out, gentlemen, because whatever may be the clamor against me, the great mass of laboring men of Kentucky know that if there is a true vindicator of their interests in Kentucky, Cash Clay is that man. [Loud applause.] And thus it is, gentlemen, that whenever and wherever I make an appointment for the purpose of defending their rights—however much they may be oppressed in their business connections by this power that possesses all the patronage and power—the slaveholding interest—when it comes to an issue whether their standard-bearer shall be stricken down, they will stand by me as you stand by me to-night. It is not safe to put down "Cash Clay." [Prolonged applause and three cheers for Cash Clay.] He charged that the Democratic Party violated the Constitution. Postmaster Holt had decided that the subservient tools of the Post-office Department could open private documents, and if they were not pleased with them then they could burn such documents. A proposition in Jackson's time to put such a censorship over the Press and correspondence was voted down in the Senate. In Great Britain such an espionage was not tolerated, and yet here in this free country it was allowed. ["Shame."] If the Republicans should, in a legal and constitutional way, take possession of the Government, some of the Southerners declared that they would not submit. The Vice-President, they were told, was sad, [laughter;] though recently elevated to the highest branch in the Congress of the United States—to be the Senator of Kentucky for six years. Yet, he was sad. Why, what was the matter, John? [Laughter.] The Democratic Party have had possession of the Government for nearly three-quarters of a century—you have put up and you have put down—you have had control of the domestic and foreign policy of the country—you have been omnipotent in States and in the Union, in the Senate and in Congress—you have had the Executive and the Judical Departments of the Government—and the country is sick, is it? Why, what is the matter? Who has been doctoring it? Who has caused this breaking up of the bonds of the Union, of which we have heard so much of late? The Vice-President is sad. I am sad, you are sad, we all are sad. It is, indeed, a sorry sight to see a people in time of peace and prosperity dragged to the verge of dissolution; and the curious part of it is, and the cruel part of it, that if one of you had a wife or daughter that you tenderly loved, as you ought, you would not act as you now do with this Union, of the love of which you boast so much. I love my wife above all women; she is in health, and she goes and comes, she smiles and cries, works and plays, and does all those things that nature designed her to do; and if I call in some doctor upon some imaginary or real affection of the great course of health, and the doctor brings her to bed; the rose fades from her cheek; the bright eye becomes dull; and the full and round form becomes emaciated; and I say: "Why, Doctor, the woman is dying; in the name of God what are you going to do?" "Well," says he, "the woman is dying; I am sorry; but I am going to vindicate myself in history." Great God! are we American people—the free people of the nation—to die? The Union is to be dissolved—he intends to vindicate the Democratic Party in history.

If John C. Breckinridge could do that he was a smarter man than he took him for. [Laughter.]

After indicating the various threats which had been made by the South of dissolving the Union if this or that measure was passed, Mr. Clay spoke of the Helper book, admitting that he had recommended it, declaring that it did not contain a single appeal to the slave, and was only dangerous because it advocated the rights of non-slaveholding whites of the South. He meant to indorse all the good that was in the book, and thought the Republicans had been too easily frightened out of sustaining it. Why, said he, you are too much accustomed to being whipped. "Put me at the head of the United States and I will whip them." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Clay—Why, you seem to be really in earnest about it.

A Voice—All in favor of Mr. Clay being the nominee for the next Presidency, please say "Aye." [Universal cries of "Aye," amounting to a general shout.]

Mr. Clay concluded as follows:

Men of New-York, I have stood here and by this cause through all the days of my youth—all the days of my manhood—crushing out the aspirations of ambition, which in a good purpose is a God-given inspiration, which lifts us above the beasts—which eat, drink, and are merry, and to-morrow die!—injured by the black man—despised and ignored by the white man—faithful to one aspiration, the liberties of mankind and the union of these States. What now to me the rose colors of life! The frosts which never melt settle upon my locks! God give me strength, amid I know not what terrors for the body and the soul, to stand there to my dying day! Sheltered under the same old flag of our fathers of '76—the Constitution of '89!—each stripe with the ages paling into a brighter galaxy of stars! In the language of Daniel Webster—inscribed with no such miserable interrogatory, "What is all this worth?" nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Slavery and Union," nor yet, "Slavery first and Union afterward," far less "Slavery with or without the Union," but bearing his own glorious and immortal sentiments for the which and with the which, in filial piety I walk backward and cover up his late political nakedness, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech the meeting separated, not, however, until crowds had congregated about the speaker and warmly congratulated him on his address, which occupied in its delivery about two hours.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Luther Tucker on English Farms—Prof. Brewer on Tobacco—Mr. Quinby on Bees—Interesting Discussions.

Yale College, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

Mr. Tucker gave his second lecture this afternoon, it being a description of some of the best specimens of English farming. The chief interest of the lecture, however, centered on his sketch of the dairy farm of Thomas Horsfall, Esq., of Burley Hall, Yorkshire. This farm includes not quite sixty acres, forty-three of which are in grass. The stock during the past season has been as follows: 21 heifers and bullocks, 20 milch cows, 64 sheep, 106 lambs, 4 pigs, 2 horses and a pony. The land not in grass was used, 2⅓ acres for wheat, 1 kohl rabi, 3⅓ oats, 3⅓ mangolds and surales, 3 of beans. The Winter bean is a favorite with Mr. Horsfall, inasmuch as it is harvested early, leaving time to prepare the ground for another crop. On the 2⅓ acres of wheat 15 cwt. of salt were sown on those parts most likely to lodge. Only 2½ bushels of seed was sown on the whole field, but as it was not threshed the yield could not be ascertained. A six or seven year's rotation is followed on this farm, but not with any particular care. The interest of this farm is chiefly in its stock and its grass fields. The sheep (ewes) Mr. Horsfall generally purchases in October, to the number of say 60, paying about $11 25 apiece. Fifty-nine, a cross of the Cheviot male on Leicester ewes, procured in the Autumn of 1858, had brought him 106 lambs he had to sell in 1859. These were sold before the end of July, the purchaser taking any before if he chose, at about $6 each. The ewes are fattened and sold in the Fall, fetching about $12 25 each, being $1 advance on the purchase money, she having brought him during his possession of her a lamb and a fleece besides. The bullocks fattened on the farm are bought in April or May, grazed through the Summer, stall-fed in the early Autumn and sold in November. Cows are generally bought just after the second calving, though a good cow is bought at 3 or 4 years old and at any season. They are milked from three to four years, though only the longer period when their good qualities seem to warrant it. They go dry from two to three months in the year, and by skill in selection they average twenty quarts per day, when fresh. The breed preferred is a cross, half Short-horn and half Highland, a sort plenty in that vicinity. He generally pays about $75 per head. The cows are kept in good order, Mr. Horsfall maintaining that his success depends on this, and that at the end of a cow's sixth year, when her milking qualities begin to fail, he has an animal ready, by a little "finishing," for the butcher, thus getting both the milk-man's and the stall-feeder's profit out of the same animal. But it is the management of the pasture and meadow-lands which claims our special attention. Fourteen acres of meadow [illegible] pasture twenty cows and twenty-four sheep, with a little assistance, till the middle of October. Another lot of twenty acres, every foot of which the cattle will eat, has usually supported one bullock and a sheep and a half to each acre. To these pastures the stock is not admitted until the grass is well up, this being a security against drouth. Previous to this they graze in the mowing lands, which are cut down close by them, but which produce at the end of June ten tons and a half to the acre, besides a second crop, or after-math.

The best pasture is a deep alluvial loam, but the meadow, an irrigated one, is a thin soil and a stony clay. The irrigating water is the sewerage of the village of Burley flowing into a small brook which is turned on to the meadow at the highest point, and conducted in channels to all parts of it. It runs on during the Winter; is turned off in the Spring to allow of grazing; turned on again to start the grass, then off to harvest it, and on again to start the second crop. The "little assistance" which the pastures have in supporting these animals, is a small quantity of cooked food, when the feed begins to fail in August, given to the cows. They are stabled at night, and receive a "foddering" of grass often cut from the pasture itself, where the droppings of the animals have caused a growth too rank to be eaten in the field. In the hot season the animals are stabled during the day, and let out to graze in the night. Of grasses Mr. Horsfall prefers the *poas* and *festucas*—what is there called meadow grass being the best known variety of the former genus. All his lands are drained; the lines of tile running eight yards apart and three to four feet deep; the latter depth being preferred.

The feeding-stables in this form were very convenient, having one peculiarity not uncommon in England, but unusual here, that is a roof of slate with a *thatch underneath*. This has the effect of producing an even temperature. Whitewashing the roof in Summer is recommended by some for the purpose of reflecting the heat. The wash will get removed by Winter, so as not to have the same effect then. The building is so arranged that one whole side can be thrown open if necessary. A wing attached furnished room for food and roots. The stalls are about five feet wide, and the cattle fastened by sliding rings and stancheons about a foot back from the manger. At the upper part of the manger lies a cocoanut mat about three feet square, with straw underneath, the whole fastened securely down. Behind this mat, the only bedding the animal has, is a grate allowing the passage of the manure into a tank underneath, which tank is accessible from the outside of the building. The manure removed from this tank is mixed with the scrapings of the road and the cleanings of the ditches, and applied to the meadows at the rate of a dozen loads to the acre, just previous to a shower. There being no straw or coarse material, it is immediately washed in. The time of manuring the meadows is as soon after mowing as the weather is suitable, and for the pastures the Winter season. Liquid manure is also applied to the spots of pasture where the grass is coarse or wiry, and also to spots comparatively bare. Three or four doses are given during the Winter, but if there is an excess of liquid manure, it is poured into the stream which irrigates the meadows. The manure from an animal, if properly cared for, is estimated on this farm at $25 per year. In regard to the use of liquid manure, Mr. Horsfall disagrees with Dr. Voelcker's theory published in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, that "soils containing a fair proportion of clay, especially stiff clay soils," are not benefited by its application. The experience of Mr. H. is to the contrary. Dr. V. also advocates diluting liquid manures; Mr. H. objects, and thinks the former draws his conclusions too exclusively from the Flemish farmers of Belgium.

The food for Winter feeding is steamed, the usual English practice, the rations for each cow being—rape-cakes, 5 pounds; bran, 1⅓ pounds; malt combs, 3⅓ pounds; Indian meal, 1 pound; with straw cut to ½ inch in length, 10 to 12 pounds. This mixture is dampened, care being taken in this particular, as the laxative qualities depend on the amount of mixture it contains, and then steamed one hour. The materials are changed according to the price. The weekly cost of this cooking is four cents per head—one man, with a little help in milking, having the charge of twenty cows. The price at which the milk is sold is four cents per quart, and as the demand does not always come up to the supply, the remainder is used for butter-making.

The practical nature of these experiments of Mr. Horsfall have added great value to his writings, which have already attained to a wide circulation in this country.

To-night an extra lecture by Mr. Quinby on "Bees," and to-morrow night another by Mr. Quincy on "Manures." There is no lack of interest manifested in the proceedings. The lectures are as well attended and as attentively listened to as at the first.

AGRICOLA.

PROF. BREWER ON TOBACCO.

Yale College, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. H. Brewer, Professor elect of Agricultural Chemistry at the new Agricultural College of your State, delivered an interesting lecture on "Tobacco." His principal aim was to show the exhausting nature of this crop; and that if the farmer was determined to grow it, he must take care that he puts on his land as much as he takes off. Eleven successive crops of wheat, at an average of thirty bushels to the acre, would, he said, deprive the land of as much nutriment as one good crop of tobacco. If, however, this high manuring was resorted to, tobacco raising would not appear to be so profitable as it now is, though in the long run it was the only way to raise this or any other crop.

MR. QUINBY ON THE HONEY BEE.

Mr. Quinby last evening spoke on the Honey Bee, and began by showing that bee-keeping was more profitable, with the same capital, than most other kinds of business. In 1856, he said that 800 hives, on an area of ten square miles, collected 42,000 pounds of honey, and increased to 1,200; and yet it is probable that not a tithe of the honey was collected. Mr. Quinby estimated the average yield of 100 "stocks" at over 3,000 pounds, and this would give a profit over all expense of ten cents to each pound. These could be kept on an area of four square miles, and one man could take the entire charge of them.

The best time to remove bees from one locality to another is between the 1st of October and the 1st of March. If it is done in very warm weather, the combs are soft and easily become crushed. They may be carried on sleighs, or on a carriage with springs. The hive should be inverted to prevent the comb falling. Thirty pounds of honey is sufficient to winter a large swarm. Unless you understand managing bees, avoid patent hives, as they are generally complicated, expensive and inconvenient. The movable comb frame is perhaps an exception to this, as it has valuable points. The apiary should be so situated that it will be protected from north and northwest winds. Bee-houses are not as good as independent stands. Honey for family use had better be made in unplaned boxes, communicating with the hive by eight inch-holes to the square foot; but if it is intended for market, it is policy to use glass boxes instead of wooden ones. These should be encased in board boxes to exclude the light. Place them on the hives as soon—no sooner—as they are full of bees, and remove them as soon as they are filled with honey, otherwise the honey may be soiled by the constant creeping of bees over it. After it has been removed keep cool and dry; if kept too warm, worms will work in it—if too damp, the honey in open cells becomes fermented. Some have thought that poor honey or sugar and water could be transformed into a superior article, but this is not true. The best honey is collected from flowers growing in northern latitudes.

After much interesting and valuable information on the insects which prey upon the honey, and the diseases to which bees are liable, Mr. Quinby closed by remarking, that "though the acquisition of the much vaunted Italian bee might prove to be valuable, yet we should not neglect those which nature has placed within our reach."

DISCUSSION ON DRAINAGE.

At the debate this morning, Ashbel Fuller, Esq., of Vermont in the chair, Judge French was called to the stand to be questioned. In answer to queries concerning the repairs of drains, he advised every farmer to make and keep a plan of his drains in order that he might know just where to find them in case he wanted to get at them. It is true, he said, that a farmer who put in his own drains would have a general knowledge of their situation, and the bursting out of the water would indicate in case of obstruction nearly the precise spot, but by means of an accurate plan he could at once strike the exact spot he wanted. System is essential to perfect work of any kind. If springs intervene between your regular lines, don't vary your lines, but put in a short drain to the spring from the nearest line. Silt basins are sometimes put in but generally are not necessary, inasmuch as drainage-water is usually clear.

Mr. Weld, of the *Homestead*, asked if a clay was worse to drain than a very hard "hard-pan." Yes, but a clay is not so difficult as some suppose; it is by no means impervious to water. Mr. W. then stated that farmers in the neighborhood of Hartford were draining their clays with great success.

Judge French explained, illustrating from the blackboard the method of opening the ground for the reception of tile. We generally suppose, he said, that to go down four feet we must have at least two and a half feet of width at the top. This is all wrong, twenty inches is enough, sixteen better, and in England where this work is done by the rod and by competent engineers, twelve inches is the extreme width, and for a "show job" only nine or ten inches.

Question—Will this do in stony soil? Of course you cannot take a stone two feet in diameter out of a drain only one foot wide; in such cases you must widen a little, or if the rock by a large one go around it; there is no harm in curving a little.

Question—Are there any good draining machines? Fowler's, in England, claims to possess some merit, but it has been found to be too expensive to be of much practical value. Pratt's Ditcher is said to work well, though it will go only two feet deep, but the rest can be done by hand. The Irish spade with a bit four inches wide and heel two inches thick, is a good implement for ditching.

Judge French recommended deep ditching, though Mr. Johnston, as he said, considered two and a half deep enough. Deep ditching gives a greater reservoir for water. A heavy rain of two or three inches would flood a shallow drained soil, while it would only thoroughly saturate a deep drained one. In many sections two and one-half feet was not out of the way, if the first shallow draining takes more tiles; where labor is cheap and tiles dear the deeper draining is the cheaper.

Attempted Suicide in a Church.—A correspondent of the Illinois *State Journal*, writing from Sumner, Ill., says: In the New Light Church, last Sunday, a young man named William Barlow, seated in the congregation, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He first cut the principal artery in each arm, and then inflicted a horrible gash in the throat, aiming, no doubt to cut the jugular vein, but not knowing its precise location, missed it. When first discovered he was seen holding his head on his left hand, while the blood was trickling down the side of his neck and arms. When asked about it, he insisted that nothing was the matter, and requested to be let alone. He was carried out and soon fainted. On being restored to consciousness, he called for the knife, saying: "I will soon finish it." The unfortunate man assigned no reason for his rash act, but the general impression is that he was laboring under a fit of insanity.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Scientific Agriculture—Reports of the Lectures in the Agricultural Course at Yale College.

Agricultural Miscellany—Extracts from Foreign Agricultural journals, &c.

English Rural Customs—The Folk-Lore of a Country Parish—an entertaining sketch.

Poetry—The Bridal of Galtrim.

Tennyson's New Poem—Sea Dreams.

Emancipation in Jamaica—Third Letter from our Special Correspondent.

European News—The Italian Question.

Mexico—Latest advices from Mexico—Effect of Mr. Buchanan's Message.

California—Letters from our San Francisco Correspondents.

Nicaragua—The new Transit Project.

Obituary—Biographical Sketch of the late Wm. E. Burton.

Summary of News—The Record of the Week.

Congress—Full report of the debates on the Abolition of the Franking Privilege—List of the Committees of the House, as amended.

Personal—Items concerning noted persons.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Miscellaneous news, Commercial Intelligence, Market reports, and Marriages and Deaths.

Copies may be procured at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Four Cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread $40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls and parties; India-rubber boots and shoes, for snow and rain, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'s, 387 Canal-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N.Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to make sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Either at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at their spacious salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.
Gentlemen: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

MARRIED.

Fowler—Pleslin.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, David H. Fowler to Miss Aggie V., daughter of Wm. Pleslin, all of this City.

Dilleber—Freeman.—Williams—Freeman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. John R. Dilleber to Miss Deborah B. Freeman. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Edgar Williams to Miss Addie Freeman, daughters of Loraine Freeman, Esq., all of this City.

McMann—Maass.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. James L. Shock, Thomas Renville McMann to Kate, youngest daughter of Herman Maass, Esq., all of this City.

Moore—Stewart.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. George Jarvis Geer, associate Rector, Henry T. Moore to Julia E. G. Stewart, daughter of Wm. James Stewart, Esq., all of this City.

Cole—Mitchell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Pastor of the Green-st. M. E. Church, Mr. John F. Cole to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, all of this City.

Brooks—Brooks.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Thos. T. Guion, Mr. Chas. F. Brooks to Mary K., daughter of William Brooks, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Joost—Justison.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at St. Mary's Church, by the pastor, Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Margaret Justison to Christopher Joost.

Dean—Bashford.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., Mr. Wm. Dean, of Tarrytown, to Miss Emma F. Bashford, of Yonkers.

DIED.

Houston.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Sarah E. Houston, aged 31 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, C. J. and F. W. Day, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles J. Day, No. 196 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

Blodgett.—The relatives and friends of the late Miss Cornelia T. Blodgett, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, Andrew Foster, Jr., only son of A. Foster and Sarah H. Higgins, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 85 West 21st st., on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Jenkins.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at No. 296 Delancey-st., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Jenkins, in her 63d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at Willet st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Grand sts.

Moore.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, Henry Moore, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the 17th-st M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment, on Saturday, in the 9 A. M. New Haven train from 27th st. station. There will be services at the chapel in the Cemetery.

Bishop.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, suddenly, William Bishop, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Hiram H. Cavannah, No. 165 East 21st-st., to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Collins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Robert S. Collins, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Lispenard-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Davis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Lucy W., second daughter of Dr. E. H. and Lucy W. Davis.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 324 4th av.

Randolph.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, of dysentery, Mabel, daughter of Anson D. F. Randolph, aged 21 months.

Notice of the funeral in the papers of Friday morning.

Betts.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, after a brief illness, Thomas E. Betts, eldest son of Thomas Betts, Esq., in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Victory Engine Company No. 13, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., (Rev. Dr. Partridge,) on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pelor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 13, Mary Pelor, relict of the late Capt. George Pelor, of New-Rochelle, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Fredericks, also of her son, John Jordan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., from corner Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Cornwell.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, this morning (16th,) Jesse son of William K. and Harriet Cornwell, in the 5th year of his age.

Notices of time of funeral will be given in papers of to-morrow.

Bishop.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday night, Feb. 14, Charley, youngest child of George and Elizabeth Bishop, aged 8 months, of scarlet fever and hooping cough.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, at No. 24 Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

White.—At Union, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the residence of his parents, A. Remsen White, aged 22 years.

His friends, and friends of Dr. Berrier's family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Dr. Berrier's residence.

Peissner.—On Monday, Feb. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, Keziah Lewis Peissner, eldest daughter of Prof. Elias Peissner, of Union College, and granddaughter of Prof. Taylor Lewis, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Marsh.—At New-Orleans, at the St. Louis Hotel, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, of inflammation of the lungs, Miss Laura Paulding, only daughter of Maria Louisa and Alanson Marsh, aged 18 years and 2 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 77, Feb. 15, 1860.
6, 38, 72, 71, 26, 69, 60, 7, 59, 19, 24, 62, 75, 52.
Class No. 78, Feb. 15, 1860.
78, 73, 24, 4, 42, 56, 68, 10, 37, 50, 75, 74, 67.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES.
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

ANOTHER SENSATION!
PERRY'S JAPANESE
WATER-PROOF POLISH.
A splendid gloss—no rubbing—dries in three minutes—soils nothing—makes leather water-proof. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH COMPANY,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PROduction in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 139 Maiden-lane.

THE LOST DEEDS.

An EVENING PAPER states that Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is the author of the New Tale, THE LOST DEEDS, commenced in the LEDGER for this week, and that it is not written by Mrs. ANNA YOUNG. If the expression were not very stale, we might say to our evening cotemporary, "Mind your own business;" but as that expression *is* very stale, we will simply say to him, read THE LOST DEEDS, and then tell us, if you will, what difference it makes to the general reader who writes a Story, provided it be a good one.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
At the request of many friends, the address recently delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Cooper Institute, in this City, on *Woman's Influence in Politics*, in which he advocates the Right of Women to Vote, will be printed, with the author's revision, in the INDEPENDENT of this week, published on Thursday Morning. A large number of copies have already been ordered. To meet the general demand for this humorous, novel, and original address, an enlarged edition of the paper will be printed. Orders for extra copies should be sent as soon as possible.

READ WHAT THE EVANGELIST SAYS OF IT.
"Mr. Beecher on Female Suffrage.—The announcement, made a few days since, that Mr. Beecher would come out in favor of granting to women the right of voting, proved to be correct. At a meeting at the Cooper Institute, week before last, he took strong ground in favor of Female Suffrage, and argued the question at length. We have not room to follow his train of thought, but he certainly made a very plausible argument. He held that, so far from being indelicate for a woman to vote, it was about the neatest and cleanest operation one could perform; and that a lady need not go through half the mud to drop a vote in the ballot-box as to drop a letter in the Post-office. He held that the admission of women to the polls would at once drive away the rowdyism and brutality which now crowd around them; that it would purify the business of voting, and cleanse it from foul associations; and thus exercise a healthful influence on the whole of our Municipal and national politics."
Terms.—By mail, $2 a year By carrier, $2 50. Single copies six cents.
Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher of the *Independent*,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Contributes the third article of his series of
"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS"
TO
THE INDEPENDENT,
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
These interesting, popular, and practical letters, containing the results of the experience of the most successful conductor of Sunday-Schools in this country, ought to be in the hands of every Sunday-School Superintendent, teacher and scholar, and every minister in the Protestant Church.
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No. 5 Beekman-st, New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT,
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING, CONTAINS
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
SPEECH ON
WOMAN'S RIGHTS,
recently delivered at the Cooper Institute in this City.
A CONTRAST—DEMONOLOGY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
BY REV. DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.
A LETTER FROM FLORENCE,
BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
THE THIRD "FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS,"
BY REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.
Editorials:
SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?
FROM BAR TO PULPIT.
THE DISUNION PANIC.
RESPECT DUE A PASTOR,
THE PREMIUM QUESTIONS.
MORE VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY.
FROM OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
LETTERS FROM MAINE.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—Foreign and Domestic.
LITERARY RECORD.
GENERAL NEWS—Foreign and Domestic.
Family Reading:
A SATURDAY EVENING CHAT WITH THE LITTLE READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT,
WERE YOU THERE?
THE OLD HERB WOMAN,
THE BURIAL OF MACAULAY,
by our English Correspondent.
Commercial Article:
CAPITAL IN BUSINESS.

WE THANK OUR FRIENDS IN EVERY section of the country for their kind efforts to increase the circulation of *The Independent*. At the present rate of increase we shall soon print **50,000.**
Our subscribers will not fail to appreciate the new writers whose names have lately appeared in our columns. We allude to James Russell Lowell, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and William Allen Butler, Esq.
These, together with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D., and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with whom our readers have been long familiar, furnish an attraction it is believed offered by no other journal.
Terms—By Mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50. Single copies, six cents.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Hyatt's Life Balsam—the certan conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing, or from what source derived.
The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula.
Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.
For sale by all Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the depôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

STODART PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for Ladies.

NEW BOOKS.

A GREAT SENSATION BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE BLACK DIAMOND,
DIAMOND SKETCHES OF THE SOUTH.
By E. A. Pollard, of Virginia.
This book has been plead by the Republican Party in Congress as a "set off" to the notorious Helper Book, and characterized by one of the members of that party, on the floor of the House of Representatives as "ten times worse." We believe the reader, notwithstanding this denunciation of the book, will yet find the sketches it contains of the South and its slaves to be both truthful and tolerant.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS, NORTH AND SOUTH.
From De Bow's Review.
Defending the institution of Slavery more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.
From the New-York Herald.
Rabid Abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.
From the New-York News.
It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.
From the Baltimore Sun.
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.
From the Mobile Register.
They are, beyond doubt, the most life-like delineations of the negro ever drawn with the pen.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Second Edition. Beautifully Printed. 75 cents.
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PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
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HAVE YOU SEEN
The First Part of
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE?
Purchase a copy—the price is only 15 cents.
You will say it is the cheapest and the most magnificent BIBLE ever published.
Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, H. DEXTER & CO., Nassau-st., and all booksellers and periodical dealers.
Mailed free for 15 cents from
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
Will publish in a few days:
REVOLUTIONS
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY,
BY
Robert Vaughan, D. D.
Vol. I.
REVOLUTIONS OF RACE.
HINTS ON NURSING,
BY
Miss Nightingale.
DOCTOR OLDHAM
AT GREYSTONES,
AND
HIS TALK THERE.

THE
NEW-YORK SUN
Of FRIDAY, Feb. 17,
Will contain
AN EXCELLENT ENGRAVING
(Nearly 50 square inches in size)
Of the
NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Which is about to be built
ON MONTAGUE AND REMSEN STS.,
Near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.
Prepared under the supervision of
THE ARCHITECT, CHARLES DUGGIN, Esq.
TO-MORROW—FRIDAY.
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.
Many a woman who looks so well that she dare not complain of ill health lest she be ridiculed instead of receiving sympathy, is seriously afflicted with local uterine derangement which renders her life miserable. Most women in this country between the ages of 15 and 50 suffer, to a greater or less degree, with symptoms commonly known as uterine difficulty, female weakness, &c., &c.
Very many have tried the skill of their family physician and others without avail; but we assure them that they can be cured. The medicine offered is not a quack nostrum, but it is known to the Professors of medical colleges and to many leading physicians, and it is indorsed by many hospital surgeons and by the public generally. The component parts are at the service of any respectable physician, and it has the following statement from Dr. Hayes, the eminent Chemist to the State of Massachusetts:
"I have examined and analyzed the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The ingredients are very valuable in restoring health, and their peculiar combination gives it a direct and favorable action upon the uterine organs. *It is purely vegetable and harmless.*
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Chemist for the State of Massachusetts."
Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of women are entirely cured by The Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. *Price,* **$1 50** *per bottle.* For Sale at the Office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, and by all Druggists.
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Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, No.* 32 *Park-row, New-York.*
Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and Diseases of Women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.
Boston, 4 styles.
Concentric, 4 styles.
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Rim, 8 styles.
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Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 15 styles.
Branch Iron Collars.
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The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

THE MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
PERRY'S JAPANESE
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH
FAR SURPASSES BLACKING IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NO RUBBING IS REQUIRED.
GIVES A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS.
DRIES IN THREE MINUTES.
WILL NOT SOIL THE FINEST FABRIC IN ANY WEATHER.
PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal depôt Japanese Polish Company, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—This preparation has acquired its immense celebrity not by flowery advertisements, but from plain statements of its properties and effects, verified by every individual who has given it a trial. What the advertisements of the proprietors promise, the medicine invariably performs, and hence the popular faith in its virtues. It acts as a gentle stimulant on the stomach and subsidiary organs, communicating in this way an amount of vigor equivalent to that of which the patient may have been deprived by sickness. Thus nature is sustained, while the Bitters, as an alterative and anti-bilious medicine, relieves the system of all morbid matter, and imparts regularity to the secretions. This is the simple philosophy of the cures of diarrhœa, general debility, intermittents, liver complaints, chronic melancholy, hysteria, headache, cholic, flatulence, &c., which are creating a mingled feeling of astonishment and gratitude in all parts of the country.

DRUGS FOR CASH ONLY.—SOUTHERN AND Western buyers will find my stock of all goods in the Wholesale Drug line extensive and complete. Prices from ten to twenty per cent below time houses. Sales for net cash only. An examination is requested.
P. D. ORVIS' Cash Drug House,
Nos. 139 Maiden-lane, 169 Water-st., 19 Fletcher-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1½ inch, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished, of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, "The Boy and Butterfly," in marble, by D. Richards.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN COUNTRY PROPERTY.—For sale in Steuben County, N. Y., or will be exchanged for City property, 660 acres of land with mills dwelling-houses, store, and other improvements, as follows:

345 acres of the land are in one body; 180 acres of which are improved. There are on the premises a steam saw-mill and a water saw-mill. There are also on the premises a good dwelling-house, three tenement houses, a store, large farm barn, and a good clapboarded horse-barn. The steam mill could be converted into a grist mill at small cost, and which, together with a stock of goods in the store, would undoubtedly do a good business.

There is also another tract of 200 acres about one-half a mile from the above; also, another tract of 117 acres about the same distance. On these last tracts there is some pine timber; also, oak, ash, hemlock and other timber. The land is rolling, well watered, and the soil excellent for wheat and grass; well adapted for stock or dairy farming.

The machinery of the steam mill is nearly new. The engine is 12 inch bore, 20-inch stroke. There are two cylinder boilers, 30-inch diameter, 30 feet long. The saw machinery is for circular saws, and the mill will cut 1,000 feet of lumber per hour on the average. It is regarded as the best and smartest mill of the kind in Western New-York.

There is all the necessary shafting and belting. Also, an edging machine, together with all the necessary tools for running the mill, including two large circular saws, and edging saws.

The water mill is a very smart one, and has cut 600,000 feet of lumber in a season. This is an up and down saw.

In addition to the mill tools there are a large number of farm tools, such as plows, scythes, forks, shovels, hoes, fanning-mill, chains, picks, &c. &c.

The principal dwelling-house is a substantial building, close clapboarded, painted white, and contains 9 rooms, together with an excellent cellar and woodshed. There is a balloon-built house containing 7 rooms, and two other small houses which will rent without difficulty. There is a good well at the principal house, and near the balloon-house, and not far from the principal house there is a splendid never-failing spring of pure soft water, over which there is a spring-house. The water from this spring can be brought to the principal house without difficulty. The store is clapboarded, painted and has counter and shelves. The horse-barn is clapboarded, painted, and is fitted off with stalls and a bin that will hold 1,000 bushels of grain. The farm barn has a heavy frame, large hay mow, grain-room, with bins, and a number of stalls.

The soil is a gravelly loam. The cleared land is all fenced; partly board and partly rail fence. There is some pine timber on the 200 and 117 acre tracts, estimated at half a million feet.

There is a large amount of splendid hemlock on all the lots, and also a large amount of oak, which will sell for about $3 per tree in the woods standing, or if made into staves, will sell for $10 to $12 per thousand staves; a good tree will make a thousand staves. There are also ash, sugar maple, and other valuable trees on the property.

The property is in the town of Canisteo, about six miles from the village of Canisteo, a station on the New-York and Erie Railroad. A good business could be established here, there being no village nearer than six miles—Canisteo on the north and Jasper on the south. The inhabitants around desire very much to have a store, grist mill, and post-office established here, and would sustain them well. There would be no difficulty in getting a Post-office, as the Department would grant one on a guarantee that it should not be an expense to the Government. There is no place better adapted for raising sheep, and hardly anything more profitable could be entered into. It is also an excellent place for a tannery, as the hemlock bark can be had right at the works for only the expense of stripping it from the trees. Stevens Creek on which the mill is situated, empties into the Canisteo River at a point about five miles from the mill. Lumber is rafted down the Canisteo River to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. It can also be shipped on the New-York and Erie Railroad to New-York, or shipped by railroad to Corning, (35 miles,) and from Corning by canal to Albany, Troy, or New-York. The New-York and Erie Railroad purchases all the wood that is brought to them, so that there is nothing that the property produces but what finds a ready and convenient market at remunerative prices, furnishing work at all times for men and teams. This property is in one of the healthiest regions of the State. The whole will be sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for property in New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, or vicinity. The improvements on the place cost more than the price asked for land and all. Apply to R. P. STEVENS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3 story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use, vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $360. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING and occupying one of the best houses (extra wide, with stable) in Brooklyn, of about $40,000 in value, wishes to go to the country to reside, and is disposed to exchange it for a good and healthy place, such as would be suitable for a gentleman's residence, within an hour of the City, on the North River or New-Jersey. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 322 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M., JOHN H. SHERWOOD 9 Park-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED in 2d av., 3-story, brown-stone front, in excellent condition, with water and gas throughout the house, two bath rooms, two water-closets, and servants' ditto; house 22.8x52 feet, lot 90 feet deep. Price only $12,500, of which $8,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 312 2d-av., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 60 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Dépôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The superior four-story brown stone front house, No. 16 West 37th-st., adjoining the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built in the best manner by days' work; full lot. For terms and permission to examine the premises, inquire of JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome three-story and basement brick house No. 405 Pacific, near Bond-st., replete with every convenience, and in good order; in a first-class neighborhood. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's office, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. J. C. HARTT.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3 STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18 9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., or at No. 89 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STORies, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner just finished, first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE front, three stories high, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work; located on Lexington-av. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HOUSE AND LOT No. 64 Horatio-st. The house is in good order and is supplied with gas and Croton. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply corner Jane and Greenwich sts., to G. CARLOUGH, or to W. COOPER, No. 252 West 31st-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—For sale, the house and lot No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st., 25x100 feet; terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

$9,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FULL lots on West 35th-st., and neat cottages. Also, for sale 2 3-story, high-stoop houses on 48th and 50th sts, vicinity of Broadway. Also, for sale, several valuable houses and lots on west side of 9th-av. Apply to L. J. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, full lot, built in the best manner, in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It is finely located in 37th-st., near 5th-av., and is replete with every convenience and comfort. It will be sold cheap. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—House and lot No. 127 Orchard-st., 3-story basement, with 3-story extension, and all the modern improvements. Most complete and in perfect order. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NEAR 5th-av., in one of the best locations in the City. House well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order. For further particulars, address A. B., Box No. 1,796 New-York Post-Office.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE by J. H. MILLER, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, of the desirable property No. 188 Broome-st. Fine chance for investment; very little money required. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four story English basement brown stone house No. 43 West 36th st., near 5th av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 115 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

BROOKLYN LOTS TO LEASE.—18 LOTS, with wharf fronting the Gowanus Canal, 185 feet east side, suitable for a lumber or coal yard; has a brick stable on the premises. Will be let for a term of years. Apply to DANIEL CURTIS, No. 36 Beaver-st., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MERcer-st., Nos. 131 and 133, near Prince, building five years old; substantial and in good order; now used as a manufactory. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

A FEW CHOICE BUILDING SITES OF 5 to 30 acres each, eligibly located along the Hudson River, at various distances from New-York, for sale or exchange for good City property by ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.—HENRY-STREET.—THE TWO-STOry and attic brick house and lot No. 305 Henry-st., furnished with gas and Croton water. House 25 by about 45. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWNSTONE ENGlish basement houses Nos. 100 and 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 489 Broadway.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS-built house No. 95 East Broadway; three stories and attic, with every modern improvement; laundry, furnace gas and water. Apply at No. 95 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 24x50 feet, (lot 80 feet) No. 305 East Broadway, in first-rate order. Apply to CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR sale; contains hot and cold water bath, gas, &c.; walls painted in the best style. Inquire on the premises, No. 161 East 19th-st., fifth house east of 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND 60 FEET 10 inches in front, running through from Mott to Mulberry-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN the village of Yonkers. Apply to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S. HALSTEAD'S CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage-houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other outbuildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Dépôt. Said property has a front of 90 feet on Union Park by 235 depth, and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price, $4,600. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SAMUEL ELWOOD, at Wm. Elmore's, Norwalk, Conn.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS—A furnished house and two acres. The proprietor being about to leave the country wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground, and surrounded by fruit, forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage-house, with the recent improvements; attached is a good kitchen garden with the usual small fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms for the whole $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Village of Greenwich, Conn., and about 29 miles from the City of New-York, a first-class, new two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, 28x34 with a two-story wing, 18x31; carriage-house and stables and large garden, with about one acre of land, beautifully situated near the Sound, convenient to churches and schools, and a short distance from New-Haven Railroad Dépôt and steamboat-landing. Apply to MARK BANKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., or at the Smithsonian Hotel, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN good order at Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the New-Brighton Ferry, and close to the Pavilion, and commanding one of the finest views on the Island. Possession can be given at once. The house contains 12 rooms, bath, water closets, the best of water. Stable, coach house, cow-house, chicken-house, greenhouse, vegetable and fruit garden, asparagus bed, peach pear and plum trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESidence, about a half hour's ride from City Hall and close by Hudson River Railroad dépôt. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out and shaded by fine old trees of the original forest growth. The house is very commodious and comfortable, and commands a thirty-mile river view. Barns, stable, carriage-house, all in order. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, two miles from the dépôt, City of Rahway, N. J. It is a most desirable place for a business man; cars run hourly, buildings large and in good order; location remarkably healthy; three apple and one peach orchard. It is unincumbered, and will be sold or exchanged for good paying property. Price $12,000. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., 8 acres on Mountain Side, and near to dépôt, first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY residence located in Westchester County, 13 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany Post Road, 4 to 5 acres; house large and new with the necessary outbuildings and plenty of large shade trees. Apply No. 7 Madison-av. before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO NEW first-class houses, within 5 minutes' walk of Centre-st Dépôt; three stories high with basement and sub-cellar; 14 finished rooms in each, with all the modern improvements, gas, heaters, steam-pipes, water closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, &c. Inquire of E. B. BAKER, No. 79 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMmanding a picturesque river view; a large and commodious house, with nearly five acres of land, well stocked with fruit. It is within an hour and twenty minutes of New-York, and one mile from the dépôt; nine trains each way daily. Address Box No. 161 Post office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—3½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET.—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn., for two years, a new stone house, in complete repair, with fifteen rooms, furnished; together with stone stable, large garden, and six acres of land under high cultivation. Situation, 1½ miles from Railroad Station; and unrivaled for beauty as well as health. For terms, &c., address CLUNY, Box 107, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The house and all the out-buildings are of stone, well and thoroughly built, with between six and seven acres of land, well laid out, and containing the choicest varieties of fruit of all kinds, deciduous and evergreen trees. The site is one of the best on the Hudson, commanding the Pass, the Mountain, Newburgh Bay, and a grand sweep of the finest scenery in the country. The estate combines everything for an elegant residence. It has been occupied about a year, and will be sold furnished, together with horses, carriages, &c. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A MOST beautiful place on the Hudson, within thirty miles of the City, and less than five minutes' walk from the dépôt at the railroad station. The ground, which comprises about ten acres, is high and grandly diversified, abounding in fruit and shade trees of the choicest quality, with springs and running water, and affording a prospect over land and water, which for magnificence and loveliness is nowhere surpassed on the banks of the Hudson. It has a large and commodious mansion, green house, &c, with all necessary dependencies and other buildings, and is a place to be desired, beautiful for situation, and every way fitted, by its character and surroundings, for the residence of a gentleman of taste and appreciation. ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH two acres of land, at Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia County, New-York, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, being on an elevated position, and is well adapted for a Summer or permanent residence. There is a fine house on it, 45.6 by 54 feet deep, with a piazza extending the whole front. The house has hot and cold water, baths, &c., and contains sixteen rooms. This place is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant home in the country. Terms reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE banks of the Hudson, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., with a splendid view of the river, surrounded by fine old shade trees. The house, which is Gothic, is very complete, containing 12 rooms, all in perfect order. Water and gas throughout. Also, good garden and carriage-house. Apply at P. H. & W. WILLIAMS' Office, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, WEST-CHESTER COUNTY, FOR SALE.—One-quarter of a mile from New-Haven depot, on Sound and Boston road; house modern built, contains 11 rooms; 1½ acres of ground, highly improved, fine garden, plenty of fruit; neighborhood pleasant and healthy; fine prospect. Terms easy. Apply to S. LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very desirable and pleasant Summer residence, consisting of three acres, with a house nearly new, containing eight rooms; barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, will be sold or exchanged for property up town. Address E. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIRable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON THE Hudson River or Long Island Sound, in exchange for the most desirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., on the banks of Seneca Lake. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, cost $25,000, at a large discount. To let, at Hastings, 3 cottages delightfully situated. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., basement.

TO LET AT ORANGE N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE—NO 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., to let; brown-stone front, four stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Also a private dwelling, No. 43 Morton-st., three stories, brick, with modern improvements. Rent $350. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—14 LOTS SOUTH CORNER 14TH-ST. and 13th av., Hudson River, with or without bulkhead in front. Also, 6 lots south side 14th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av. Apply to JOHN C WHITE, No. 13 West 21st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 128 WEST 40TH-ST., FOUR stories, English basement, containing gas and fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water, water closets, bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, containing all conveniences, No. 182 East 19th-st., near 2d-av; rent $750. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av., where cards can be obtained to see the house.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story house, No. 37 11th st., containing all the modern improvements; has new mirrors, which may remain if the tenants desire. Apply at No. 35, next door, or at No. 107 Pearl st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., and near Broadway; size 17 by 60; rent $700 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO RENT at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FLUSHING—A CApacious mansion, 50 by 40 feet; suitable for a large family, an academy, or water-cure. Terms very moderate to a satisfactory tenant. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN THREE-story brick house No. 90 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with bath, gas, &c. Inquire at No 84. Parlor mirror, made to order, and furniture for sale cheap.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 125 Mercer-st. Good location for a hotel or light manufacturing business. Rent low to a good tenant and possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, furnished, up town. A part or whole of rent taken in board. Possession at any time. Address L. M., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 37 BANK-ST. FINEly located for the purposes of a boarding-house; rent $600 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE four-story building No. 511 Broadway, west side, between 11th and 12th sts. Inquire of B. V. R. CORWIN, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY NEW STORE, NO. 150 Chambers-st.; also, the two story brick house, No. 150 Lawrence-st., between Prince and Hanson sts. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., to E. P. DICKIE.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18th-st., suitable for any retail business. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W TOWT.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house in 26th-st., near Madison-square. Inquire of N. P., at 11 West 26th-st. between 4 and 5 P. M.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—WORKSHOP, WITH STEAM-POWER, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway. Well lighted and a large room. Apply at No. 447 Broome-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM May next, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. J F. Ferdiman, No. 42 East 14th-st., fronting Union-square, and near Broadway, being about 46 feet front. The house is a very large and elegant one, having cost about $90,000 to build. The premises are suited for a large gentlemen's club-house, or an elegant private boarding house. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

ELEGANT CORNER ON BROADWAY—NORTHERN LIGHT.
TO LET OR LEASE.

A part or all of the superior brown-stone building southwest corner of White-st. and Broadway, 50 feet on Broadway, and 150 feet deep, with alley street in the rear, and vaults under same, and all under front and side-walks on White-st.; great facility for shipping; building will be put in complete order. Apply to
JOHN LLOYD, or
HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Will be improved to suit tenant, the brick building and rear building and lot. No. 551 Pearl-st., (opposite the new store of Messrs. C. W. & J. T. Moore,) near to the corner of Broadway, south-east corner of Broadway and Pearl-st. Rent moderate. Apply to
JOHN B. SNOOK, Architect,
or, MR. HATCH, No. 12 Chambers-st.,
After 12 o'clock.

TO LET.

A large number of houses of various styles.
ALSO,
Numerous parts of houses, to suit all applicants.
Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE FITTED UP in the best style, with glass cases, black walnut counters, and fixtures complete for dry goods, millinery and fancy goods, in the flourishing town of Yonkers, on the Hudson. A desirable location for doing a good business. If desired, a general assortment of millinery and fancy goods can be had with the store on easy terms, at a great reduction from cost. For particulars, apply to J. B. SPELMAN & SON, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 1,092 Broadway, corner of 32d-st, one of the best stands for the grocery business in the City. Store would be extended the whole depth of the lot to a good tenant. Also two new houses on 31st-st., near 7th-av.; rent $300 each. Also the upper part of house No. 1,086 Broadway. Also several houses at Carmansville and a Hotel on the Hudson River, 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 92 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-avenue, twenty-five feet wide and three rooms deep on two floors. It is completely and handsomely furnished; contains the modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. For permission to see the premises, apply to JOHN G. KANE, No. 6 Hanover-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—within three minutes walk of the ferry; one three-story and basement brick dwelling, No 16 Essex-st., and one two story cottage, No. 13 Morris-st. Rent low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, Agent, No. 222 West 43d-st. or WALTER RUTHERFORD, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-story and basement Banking Building, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, being one of the best business locations to be found in the City—will be let, the whole or in parts, or will be converted into a store if desired. For particulars, apply at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET and furniture for sale, near 14th-st. and 5th-av., four-story high basement, in complete order; furniture nearly new. Possession April 1, if desired. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway. DINGEE, HOLLEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., or No. 13 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR SEVEN YEARS, THE new, substantial building, No. 92 Walker, between Broadway and Elm-st., four stories and basement, well lighted, suitable for mercantile or mechanical business. Possession given immediately. Apply to RALPH L. ANDERTON, No. 142 Grand-st., rear.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front high-stoop house situated on 2d-av., nearly opposite St. Mark's church, in this City, containing the modern improvements in every respect; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; rent $1,800 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING ON THE southwest corner of Mercer and 4th sts., now occupied by McKenzie & O'Hara, gas-fitters and plumbers; possession will be given on the 1st April; will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 867 and 869 Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, stores 50x25 ft., with back yards. Apply to S. B. CHASE, No. 5 New-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, or to ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE, No. 278 5th-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR WELL-LIGHTED lofts, 26 by 100 feet. Apply to R. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

STORES, DWELLINGS, &c., LET OR leased for owners at the usual commission. Entire charge taken of property in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City if desired. A number of applications now on our books. ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS—A neat sculptured marble mantel for sale cheap, at No. 195 West 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1. FOR A small family, part of a house between 4th and 23d sts. and 8th and Lexington avs, consisting of kitchen and dining-room, one parlor, and two or three sleeping-rooms on second floor. Any one having such apartments to rent may find a respectable and responsible tenant. Address ALBERT, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $17,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON OR NEAR 5th-av., between 10th and 34th sts., New-York, worth from $25 000 to $35 000; lot must be 25 by 100 (or nearly that size;) all cash will be paid. Address or apply or to M. BEEMAN, No 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A SINgle gentleman, in a private family, or where there are only one or two gentlemen lodgers; a furnished room, board not required, and boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,610 Post-office stating price and location.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY good Farms, from 18 to 206 acres. 14 in all, ranging between 18 and 206 acres of land, well situated in and near Madison; one of 40 acres abounds in all kinds of fruit, good buildings, beautifully shaded, good garden; also, several fine building sites, and houses and lots within the village; also, three beautiful country seats, newly built, on grounds of 11 to 20 acres of land; prices from $15,000 to $25,000. For particulars, a full description of all the properties may be seen at BAILEY & HUNTINGS, No. 15 John-st., or of the subscriber, living at Madison, near the dépôt. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.
MADISON, Feb. 13, 1860.

FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., FOR SALE—Consisting of about 50 acres, 10 of which front on the main road, 2½ miles from Rahway, 3 from Elizabethtown, and ½ a mile from Wheatsheaf Station. The house is in good order, and the barn is one of the best in the State; a fine stream waters the meadows and grazing land; the ground is elevated and healthy; the road front will enable purchaser to sell valuable building sites. Price $8,000. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. BRUSH, of firm W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE OF 118 ACRES, HIGH rolling land, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; on said farm are apple, peach and pear orchards, and all of the smaller fruits in abundance; also, a good kitchen-garden. The buildings consist of dwelling, tenant-house, and all the necessary buildings for farm purposes. The place is within 20 miles of New York, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; convenient to churches and good school. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—109 ACRES AT CLIFTON, Monroe County, N. Y.; 95 acres improved, 14 acres wood; under high state of cultivation; fine large house and out-buildings, for sale cheap. House 44 by 76, two-story, cupola two wings; barn 36 by 75 and basement; horse-barn 36 by 40, corn-house 18 by 24, &c.; fine orchards, best of fruit. Also, two fine farms in town of Canandaigua, N. Y. For full particulars apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PELHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale, and now ready for delivery, at $5 per barrel; they are large, white, mealy, and the earliest known. Apply to R. L. PELL, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, was found lying dead on the sidewalk opposite No 14 State-st., on Friday night, the 10th inst., at about 11½ o'clock, with marks of violence on his head, justifying the belief that he had been murdered; and whereas, the person or persons who committed said murder are unknown to the authorities: now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said WM. S. TUERS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with said offence, on the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons indebted to LORENZO DELMONICO, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees for the benefit of his creditors, and are alone authorized to receive payment, and all persons having claims against him will present the same to the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.
J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn,

1,000 BARRELS OF BEEF,
1,000 BARRELS OF PORK,

within thirty days. The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy Beef and Pork contract barrels as any original barrels not expressly made for the Navy; to be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, Postmaster or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy Yard or at this office.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th of February instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the Schoolhouse known as Ward School No. 19, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAM'L CANTRELL,
H. H. WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN. } Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.

JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE,
JAMES S. BAILEY,
EDWARD A. TUTTLE, } Administrators.
o27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.

o6-law6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.

MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.
s8-law6mTh

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MEDICAL.

TREFELIO
Imparts
FRESHNESS, SMOOTHNESS
AND TRANSPARENCY
to the skin if daily and faithfully applied.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, and at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 160 Fulton st., corner of William.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
No. 1.	For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3.	For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying or Green Sickness	25
12.	For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side, or Limbs	25
16.	For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues	50
17.	For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	For Whooping Cough shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.	For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
"HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY," &c.

An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1, postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers; single copies may be had of the Author, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TREFELIO.
All the rage at Paris.
A simple but powerful
Panacea for all
CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. 159 Water-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c*

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 93 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,188,933 42
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,056,404 86	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,445,951 97
Total		$6,634,885 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 43	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,629 97	
Paid Annuities	8,088 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	43,964 76	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	65,674 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$583,598 52	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,431 67—	621,030 19
Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,434 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,636,854 98	
United State Stock	200,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 84	
Due from Agents	16,634 50—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,921 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$32,575,099 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,325 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00—	35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,182	
Of which for short term	359	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, A. W. Bradford, Millard Fillmore, John V. L. Pruyn, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Wm. Moore, George R. Clark, Hamlin Blake, Joseph Blunt, Sam'l E. Sproulls, David Headley, Rob. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Cornell, Henry A. Smythe, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, Wm. V. Brady, John H. Swift, W. Smith Brown, W. E. Dodge, Wm. J. Bunker, Richard Patrick, George S. Coe, William Betts, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Lycur. Edgerton, Nathan'l Hayden, John Wadsworth, Ezra Wheeler, Wm. M. Vermilye, Alfred Edwards, Cephas H. Norton, John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS. Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 21st day of March 1860 at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attorneys therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

CHARLES MORAN,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HOGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK,
} Committee.

CONTINENTAL BANK, FEB. 6, 1860.—AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Bank, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. T. HOOKER, S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
DAVID LANE, ELISHA E. MORGAN,
C. F. DAMBMANN, F. C. GEBHARD,
URIAL A. MURDOCK, ASA S. PORTER,
JAMES BRYCE, JOHN D. JONES,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, HERMAN MARCUSE,
PAUL ALDEN, CHAS. STEBCKER.
JOHN J. AGNEW,

FOR INSPECTOR OF THE NEXT ELECTION.
THOS. TILESTON, WM. V. BRADY,
WM. STURGIS, JR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. T. HOOKER was reëlected President, and CHAS. H. MARSHALL Vice-President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY.
D. GODFREY GUNTHER, JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOHN O. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT, JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
H. P. KIDDER,
} Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.

Branch office, No 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 9, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 21st inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857, OF the First Mortgage Bond of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 13 inst. between 12 and 1 o'clock, by WALTER L. CUTTING, No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—MY USUAL ANNUAL REPORT OF the Insurance Companies, as reported to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for the State Legislature, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so called Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to meet at No. 76 Beaver-st. SATURDAY next 18th inst. at 1 P. M. Object of meeting disposal of $1,470. Interest remitted to the Committee.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Fenwick, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 8 next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situate in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) viz.:

1 The lot of ground situate on the northwest corner of South 7th and 2d sts., containing southerly in front on South 7th-st. 13 feet 6¾ inches, easterly on 2d st. 53 feet, northerly in the rear 22 feet 11¼ inches, and westerly 52 feet 7 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling house three stories in height and 34 feet in depth, known as No. 35 South 7th-st.

2 The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 14 feet 7¾ inches, easterly on one side 52 feet 7 inches northerly in the rear 14 feet 7¾ inches, and westerly on the other side 52 feet 6 inches on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, with a tea-room in the rear of the depth of 10 feet 6 inches—known as No. 33½ South 7th st.

3 The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 15 feet and ½ an inch, easterly on one side 52 feet 6 inches, northerly in the rear 15 feet and ½ an inch, and westerly on the other side 52 feet 5 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth—known as No 33 South 7th-st.

4 The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 6th and South 7th sts., 53 feet northerly from South 7th-st., containing easterly in front 24 feet 4 inches, westerly in the rear 33 feet 11 inches, northerly on one side 58 feet, and southerly on the other side 52 feet 7½ inches, on which said lot is a two-story frame dwelling-house of the depth of 53 feet, known as No. 77 2d-st.

5. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., between 7th and 8th sts., 125 feet easterly from 7th-st., containing in width in front and in rear 25 feet and in depth on each side 120 feet, on which said lot is a brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with an attic and sub cellar, and 35 feet in depth—known as No. 184 South 3d-st.

6. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the east, containing in width in front and rear, 24 feet 5 inches and in depth on each side 120 feet—known as No. 186 South 3d-st.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on Bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. Sale positive and title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, one of the undersigned, No. 77 South-st., New-York City.—Dated Feb. 14 1860.

JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL,
} Executors.
MARY B. FENWICK, Executrix.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

REGULAR SALE.

5 shs. Bank of Sing Sing.
20 shs. Bank of Yonkers.
20 shs. Fulton Ins. Co.
70 shs. Artisans' Ins.
100 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Columbia Ins.
20 shs. Commercial Ins.
20 shs. Excelsior Ins.
40 shs. Imp. & Trad. Ins.
20 shs. N. Amsterdam Ins.
59 shs. L., N.Y.&N.F.T.Co.

10 shs. Bank of New-York.
75 shs. Butch.&Dro. Bank.
10 shs. Arctic Ins.
20 shs. Beekman Ins.
80 shs. Lenox Ins.
40 shs. Sixth-av. Railroad.
50 shs. Gt. Western M.Ins.
15 shs. Merchants' Ins.
80 shs. Kings Co. Ins.
80 shs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.
2 shs. Academy of Music.

$5,000 Hancock Co. (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Dayton and Michigan 7 percent Bonds.
$1,000 Minnesota State 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 City of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Stock.
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 7 per cent. Bonds.
$586 N. Y. City 5 per cent Water Stock.
$75,000 United States 5 per cent. Stock of 1874.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb 20. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, and Stock-Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick and basement house and lot No. 273 West 44th-st., north side, 312 feet and 6 inches west from 9th-av. Terms easy. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elizabeth Eckert, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 75 feet west of Church-st.; lot, 25.4x100 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot. 25.3½x100 feet.

WILLIAM ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 231 William-st., west side, 100 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 83 feet 2 inches on southerly side, and 87 feet 6 inches on northerly side.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 151 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULICE,
Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-SIXTH, FORTY-SEVENTH STS., AND SIXTH-AV.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 6th-av., 4-story brick store and dwelling, No. 780.

On 31st-st., 3-story and basement high-stoop house, brown-stone trimmings, No. 123, E., near 2d-av.

On 36th st., two 3-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 88 and 90, W.

On 47th-st., the 4-story brown-stone front house and lot, south side, 370 feet E. 6th-av. Lot 20x100.5.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
29 SPLENDID LOTS ON BROADWAY, 65th AND 158th STREETS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON 65TH-ST.—19 splendid lots on the north side, commencing 114 feet west of Broadway and running to within 100 feet of 10th-av.; sizes 25x100.4 each, (except one, which is 25x80 3.)

ON BROADWAY—3 fine lots on the east side of Broadway, between 157th and 158th sts.

ON 158TH ST.—(Adjoining above)—7 fine lots on the south side commencing 105 feet 3 inches east from Broadway; size 25x99 11 each.

Terms liberal and sale positive. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 648, 650, 652 HOUSTON ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—By WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, the three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 648, 650, 652 Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., by order of the executors to the estate of William R Thurston, deceased; houses each 25 by 46, lots each 25 by 95 feet. Terms liberal. Will be put up together. Their proximity to Broadway renders them a desirable investment. For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY—No. 62 CORTLANDT-STREET.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot, with the five-story brick store known as No. 62 Cortlandt-st., northerly side, between Washing on and Greenwich sts.; said lot being 20 feet 6 inches in width by 68 feet 11 inches in depth on the easterly side, and 67 feet 5 inches on the westerly side. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot of land on the northerly side of 11th-st., 356 feet 9 inches west of Broadway, being 27 feet wide by 103 feet 3 inches deep. The sale will be positive. 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
HOTEL FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, all the furniture of the Globe Hotel, comprising parlor, dining-room chamber and kitchen furniture, china, glassware, &c., &c. The whole will be sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh goods, adapted to Southern, Western, and City trade.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff and William Menck and Joseph Richards defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.

HENRY A. SAYE, Receiver.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb 17, at their Salesroom, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A large invoice of fine brandies (L. D., P. J. & Co., R. & Co., &c.,) port (white, C. & Co's dry, &c.;) sherries (C. B. C & Co., Amontillado, G. & D., &c.;) St. Croix, Grenada and Jamaica rums, Scotch and Bourbon whiskys, &c.

Also, 10 barrels fine Monongahela whisky.

Also, 12 qr. casks "Bernard" brandy (pale and dark) in bond.

Also, champagnes, Scotch ale, gin, &c.

CIGARS.

A large invoice of the choicest brands.

Also, 4 Duryee & Forth platform scales.

Catalogues ready on Thursday at No 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Boyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 30 William-st., Room No 2 second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860, at 10 o'clock, at No 73 William st., a large and varied assortment of hardware and Sheffield cutlery, &c., embracing the stock of a jobber, all in fine order, and worthy the attention of the trade. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 19, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8.30 P. M.
For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M. from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M.; a Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.—connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between VALENTINE WILLIS & JAS. M. REYBERT, is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Valentine Willis, at No. 93 John-st.
VALENTINE WILLIS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859. JAMES M. REYBERT.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S HUNT.
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOOL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, JR., Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York,
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1860	20,000
Capital being increased to	200,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at No. 74 Broadway.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL!
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,

for ASPINWALL, direct and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,

and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application: if by letter, inclose postage stamp to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,

With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct as above, from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Freight 30c. per foot.

Passage, Cabin	$50
Passage, Second Cabin	40
Steerage	20

Freight received on and after Feb. 17.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. No bills of lading signed after the sailing of the ship.

For freight or passage apply on board or to the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamship

R. R. CUYLER,
FREDERIC CROCKER, Commander,

Will make her first departure on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 12, North River.

Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets sold to New Orleans, Mobile, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Augusta at very low rates. The accommodations for passengers by this steamer are most elegant and unsurpassed. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23; Fernandina, $20. The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, THURSDAY, Feb. 23 at 12 o'clock. NOTICE.—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway, SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON.

Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga, $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA will please attend at once to the removal of their goods. E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOATS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No 35, foot of Catharine-st., East River, for the above ports, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DER FREYSCHUTZ TO-NIGHT.

This morning commences the sale of seats for this evening's DER FREYSCHUTZ and to-morrow's SAFFO.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8, Second, and in consequence of the departure of the Company, last night of Weber's highly successful Opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ,

Which was so enthusiastically received on Friday last. It will be given with its perfect cast, including COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI, and JUNCA. Splendid new scenery by Calyo

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING Feb. 17, at 8, Grand gala night and farewell appearance of Mme. GAZZANIGA,

When will be performed, for this occasion only, Paccini's Opera of

SAFFO,

With a great cast, including GAZZANIGA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.

This will most positively be the only opportunity of hearing this favorite artist in New-York, all arrangements having been made by her for a concert tour through the United States, and her immediate departure for Europe on its conclusion.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock,

LAST PATTI MATINEE,

Last performance of Rossini's famous opera of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, with its extraordinary star cast, including MISS PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI.

Miss PATTI, in addition to all the music of the opera, will sing, during the CONCERT OF THE MUSIC LESSON,

Eckert's popular "ECHO SONG," expressly composed for Mad. Sontag; the popular comic English ballad, "COMING THROUGH THE RYE," and the ADELINA WALTZ, expressly composed for Miss Patti by Sig. Muzio.

NOTICE.—On this occasion Miss PATTI will make her last appearance at a Matinee prior to her departure.

MARTHA.—The public are respectfully informed that Miss Patti has added to her repertoire the character of Martha, which she will sing in the course of next week, for the first time since her appearance on the stage.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.—Due notice will be given of Miss Patti's only appearance as Lucia.

THE GRAND GERMAN NIGHT.—In active preparation, Flotow's Opera of "STRADELLA," which will be the only Opera performed in German this season.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The great success of the Oratorio, given on Sunday last, has induced the Directors to give another performance on

SUNDAY WEEK, Feb. 26,

When will be performed Donizetti's I MARTIRI, arranged as an Oratorio, to the entire music of "Il Poliuto."

Admission to all parts, Fifty Cents.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT
NATIONAL GUARD BAND,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
Assisted by the following Eminent Artists:
Madames COLSON and STRAKOSCH.
Signors STIGELLI, AMODIO and JUNCA.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet
Conductors of Orchestra, Messrs MUZIO and CARL BERGMANN.
Conductor of Band .... Mr C. S. GRAFFULA.
Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH will preside at the Piano-Forte.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets for sale at Firth Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACTS, for the accommodation of those wishing to procure REFRESHMENTS.

FOURTH WEEK.

TO-NIGHT, And Every Evening till further notice, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.	
Manuel, (stewart to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.

Box Book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced, that for the accommodation of THE PAYING PUBLIC, The Free List of this Theatre, THE PRESS EXCEPTED, must be ENTIRELY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

J. W. WALLACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the UNABATED PUBLIC DESIRE to witness the beautiful Scottish drama by DION BOURCICAULT, entitled JEANIE DEANS; OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, with those highly popular favorites MISS LAURA KEENE AND MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, in the beautiful characters of the sister heroines EFFIE DEANS, AND JEANIE DEANS,

IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Dress Circle seats may be secured ten days in advance.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

ENGLISH CONCERTS.

New and Elegant Entertainments.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, FRIDAY, Feb. 24, MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Mrs. J. M. Mozart	Soprano
Miss M. E. Hawley	Contralto
Mr. W. H. Cooke	Tenor
Mr. Henry Draper	Baritone
Mr. Pattison	Pianist
Mr. G. W. Morgan	Conductor

A Double Quartette of Male Voices; an Efficient Orchestra, English Glees, Ballads, Duetts, Quartettes, &c., &c., in OUR OWN LANGUAGE, And with appropriate scenery.

Tickets, (choice seats,) 50 cents; Promenade, 25 cents; Subscription Ticket, for series, $1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

JEUDI, 16 Fevrier, 1860.

Représentation Extraordinaire au Bénefice des Victimes de Incendie d'Elm-street.

Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.

LE CHEVALIER DES DAMES.

PICCOLET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 16,

The performance will commence with THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.

To be succeeded by the drama of POLLY JORDON.

Concluding with THREE FAST MEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS of the ENGLISH FIELD SPORTS, THE STEEPLE CHASE, THE MERRY MAY GAMES.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

Feb. 16, 17 and 18, 1860.

The performances will commence with the MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND, With all its brilliant accessories, perilous hurdle-leaps, ditch-jumping, and May Day festivities, in which the entire troupe will appear.

Court Jester .... Mr. Joseph Pentland.

The renowned HANLON BROTHERS, JAMES ROBINSON, And all the other great performers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860.
EVENING at 7½.
EVENING at 7½.
EVENING at 7½.

THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL

OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!

OR, OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.

Pronounced by the Press and the Public the most EMOTION-STIRRING DRAMA OF THE DAY!

And elegantly, as well as artistically presented.

AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW MUSIC,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW SCENERY,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW COSTUMES,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW EFFECTS.

In five acts, with choice tableaux.

AFTERNOON at 3, the WARLOCK OF THE GLEN, dancing, and the COBBLER AND HIS WIFE.

Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.

Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13; parquette, 13 extra.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great Farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of COUSIN DULCIMER. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Mr. F. WILLMARTH, the great ballad singer.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, in all its shades and phases

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Just added an enormous South American Condor. Also the greatest living curiosities in the world.

A pair of full grown Chinese Musk Deers, seven inches high, weighing three pounds five ounces. Performance

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

of Ponies, Monkeys, Jack Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Puma and Panther.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MILBURN BENEFIT.

"PEALS ON PEALS OF LAUGHTER."

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, has accepted the invitation of a few personal friends and admirers to deliver his inimitable Lecture on "WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND."

At the Cooper Institute,

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The entire net proceeds will go to Mr. MILBURN'S benefit.

This is the most instructive and laughter-exciting intellectual performance ever given in this City.

Friends who are willing to aid will please call on the advertiser, G. Q. COLTON, No. 37 Park-row, and take tickets for distribution, with the privilege of returning those unsold.

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the bookstores on Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ROSSITER'S
THREE LARGE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES
JEREMIAH, NOAH, MERIAM.
Now on exhibition, cor. Broadway and 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR.

THE SISTERS WEBB'S THEATRE,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860.
BOX AND COX.
The New Drama of
GOOD FOR EVIL,
FIVE IN ONE.

And Miss Ada Webb .... In six characters
Miss Emma Webb .... As Mrs. Clarements

H. G. Plunket, Mr. Billy O'Niel, Mr. Lee, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Hotto, Miss Osborne, Miss Ada Price, and the entire Company

Three pieces, Singing and Dancing.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin at 7½.

ADMISSION .... 25 CENTS.

GRAND MILITARY FETE AND DRILL
OF THE
INDEPENDENT GUARD,
COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1860.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

MRS. JAS. H. BARCLAY—(FORMERLY Miss Viola Flint,) has the pleasure to announce to her friends and the public that her first Grand Concert will take place at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860, assisted by the following eminent talent:

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, Pianist.
Mr. SCHREIBER, Cornet à Piston.
Mr. E. PERRING, Tenor.
Dr. GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, Accompanist.
Tickets 50 cents.

For sale at the principal hotels and music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Programme in future advertisements.

SCOTCH BALLAD CONCERT.

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON

has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Scottish residents of New-York that the above Concert will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860, at Dodworth's Rooms, No 806 Broadway, when he will be assisted by the following talented artists:

Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Soprano; Mr. J. R. Thomas, Baritone; Mr. A. Sedgwick, English Concertina; Master Chas. Sedgwick, English Concertina.

Mr. J. G. MAEDER will preside at the Piano-forte.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

10th-st., near Broadway. Now on exhibition, a collection of Pictures painted by Mr. GEO. H. HALL, consisting of figure subjects and fruit and flower pieces. Open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION—No. 635 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., among which is the gigantic Gorilla, and a great many other specimens of natural history and native curiosities. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt.

$45, $60, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway,

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Viola Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Large Silver Medal.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LECTURES.

INDIA.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 16, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, at 2 P. M.,

MR. J. H. SIDDONS

will deliver a Lecture on

THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA,
Their Settlements, Habits and Prospects.
THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M.,
Mr. SIDDONS will read
THE CHIMES. By C. DICKENS.
Admission to each 25 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE—HALL NO. 28.

Dr. M. E. FOY'S SEVENTH LECTURE—HEALTH AND BEAUTY depend upon the due performance of THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AMER. INSTITUTE, THURSDAY, 7½ P. M. JOHN HARTLEY CHURCHILL, M. A. ENG. On superheated steam—ENGLAND—The Highlands of Scotland—The Peat Bogs of Athy—Palm Groves of Africa—Salzburg—The Rhine—Belgium—France.

Cornish Engines and Steam Jackets, Stearine and Straw Paper, Glycerine, Paraffine, Gas and Gunpowder, Shales, Peat, Bones, Wood, Quicksilver, the Lever Line.

LECTURE TO-MORROW EVENING.—REV. JAMES HARPER will deliver a lecture in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J. Subject—*John Calvin*. Admission 25 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a new Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Stump and one of its Sprouts*. Admission 25 cents. B. E. BURNHAM, REEVES E. SELMES, MERRITT WICKHAM, Lecture Committee.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, OF BROOKLYN, will lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at Tienor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Wise and the Otherwise; Or, Progression by Antagonism*. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Boardman, Gray & Co.'s rooms, No. 487 Broadway, and at the door.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. of its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 33 William-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL TRIP OF STEAMER R. R. CUYLER.—This new steamer, belonging to Cromwell's Line, went on a trial trip yesterday, having a large party of invited guests aboard. The heavy northeast snow-storm which commenced about noon, interfered greatly with the pleasure of the excursion. The *Cuyler* was built by SAMUEL SNEDEN, after the most approved models, and is 230 feet long, 33 wide and 16 deep. Her frame is diagonally strapped on the outside of the timbers, giving extra strength to her hull. The engine was built by the Allaire Works, under the superintendence of Mr. BAIRD, and is of 70 inches diameter of cylinder, 48 inches stroke, and direct-acting. Her cabins are fitted up in substantial and even elegant style, to accommodate about two hundred passengers. The dining-saloon is separate from the stateroom deck, from which it is reached by a broad flight of stairs; and a handsome parlor, conveniently adjoining the dining-saloon, is set apart for the ladies. The forward and after cabins are connected by wide passages.

SALE OF UNRECLAIMED PROPERTY.—Mr. WARREN, the Police Property Clerk, sold yesterday morning, the unreclaimed property in the possession of the Police. Mr. A. H. STOUTENBERG officiated as auctioneer. Among the articles put up were overcoats, dresses of all materials, portmonnaies, cravats, and a feather bed. The gun which belonged to CANCEMI, the assassin of policeman ANDERSON, was knocked down to an Irishman for $5. As the articles were not very numerous or valuable the proceeds of the sale were not very large, amounting in all to about $325.

PROPOSED CURLING MATCH BETWEEN CANADIANS AND AMERICANS.—Mr. DAVID MAIR, of Montreal, Secretary of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, forwards to the *Scottish American* a challenge to the Clubs of the United States to play a friendly match for as many rinks as they can produce; the game to come off at Island Pond, or any other more convenient place that may be agreed on. The lateness of the season will probably prevent an acceptance of the challenge.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—This Society will meet this evening in the Hall of the Historical Society, to take special notice of their late foreign associate, CARL RITTER, the founder of the science of comparative Physical Geography. Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, a former pupil of RITTER'S, will deliver an address upon his life and character. It is expected that other scientific gentlemen will participate in the proceedings.

THE STORM.—A snow storm commenced yesterday, about noon, with the wind from northeast, and continued to increase in severity until night, with a prospect of longer continuance. As a matter of precaution, all the different steamboats of the Sound lines remained at their wharves until the storm should abate, it being too thick to navigate the East River and Hell Gate with safety.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—Some enthusiastic admirers of the gallant Kentuckian fired a salute of one hundred guns in the Park, yesterday noon. The noise frightened a pair of horses, attached to a handsome carriage, so that they ran from this office as far as the Museum, when they were secured. Fortunately no damage was done.

STUMBLED IN THE DARK.—HARMON FENCHEL, an occupant of a room in the upper part of Appleton's Building, while feeling his way up stairs at an early hour yesterday morning, fell through a skylight to the second floor. His cries for assistance were responded to by the Police, who conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. The injuries he sustained are not of a very severe character.

SHIP ENDYMION.—This ship, reported burnt in the Mersey, on the 31st ult., had a cargo of 1,150 tons weight, and 750 tons measurement goods. She was built at Boston in 1856, 1,327 tons register, rated A 1, and was owned by HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, of New-York. She is insured in this City for $75,000.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM KITE-FLYING.—TIMOTHY SCULLY, a lad ten years of age, was run over yesterday morning by a wagon in Grand-street, as he was flying a kite, and had his right leg badly crushed. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents No. 619 Grand-street.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia*, Capt. Low, left yesterday, at noon, for Liverpool, taking 61 passengers and $460,388 in specie. On account of the heavy easterly storm, it is reported that she anchored in the lower Bay.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This spirited organization has now on its roll nearly one thousand active members. The meeting for this evening will be held in Clinton Hall.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN will deliver his lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in England," this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Those who have heard this lecture speak of it as highly attractive and amusing.

Coroners' Inquests.

UNTIMELY END OF A POLITICIAN.

Mr. ROBERT S. COLLINS, a prominent Whig and Republican politician, who was found lying in Thirteenth-street insensible on Monday morning last, died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday night. Coroner GAMBLE investigated the circumstances of his death yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that deceased went in a carriage to the public house on the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets about 12 o'clock on Sunday night. At that time he was under the influence of liquor, but persisted in taking several additional drinks, and in about three-quarters of an hour he left, as he said, to go up town. When he was assisted to the carriage the driver was privately notified by the proprietor of the saloon to convey Mr. COLLINS to his own residence. This request, the driver testifies, he attempted to comply with, but on opening the carriage door on arriving in Lispenard-street, where deceased lived, he discovered his vehicle to be empty, and the opposite door open. It is supposed that Mr. COLLINS, discovering that he was traveling in a direction contrary to that which he desired, jumped out of the vehicle without the driver's knowledge, and thus received the injuries which resulted in his death. That he was discovered so far up town in so short a time after leaving the public house in Hudson-street, is only accounted for by the supposition that he rode up in a car after leaving the carriage. A *post mortem* examination resulted in showing that death had been produced by compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and recommended that measures be taken to provide medical attendance at the Station houses for persons confined while in a condition similar to that in which deceased was when brought in.

THE STATE-STREET MURDER—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

The inquest in this case was continued yesterday morning before Coroner JACKMAN, when several additional witnesses were examined, with a view to impeach the evidence of Mrs. McCHESTER, but nothing of importance was elicited. CATHARINE QUINN contradicted the statement of Mrs. McCHESTER as to her visiting her house on the evening of the murder. She said that she was at home all the evening, that Mrs. McCHESTER was not there at any time, and that she did not allow her to visit the house, as she had the reputation of being a bad character. The Jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with the following verdict: "That WILLIAM S. TUBBS came to his death from compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on the night of Feb. 10." On the rendition of the verdict, Coroner JACKMAN informed Mrs. McCHESTER that she was discharged, whereupon she fainted and fell to the floor. On being restored to consciousness, she was placed in a carriage and conveyed to her residence.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ, a German, residing at No. 256 Seventh-street, went to West Carrington, Conn., about a week since, to set up machinery in the paper-mill of Messrs. SHAW & Co. On the 11th inst., while so engaged, he was caught by a revolving belt, and thrown with such violence to the ground that his death resulted in a few hours, in consequence of internal injuries. The remains were brought to this City for interment, and Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Deceased was 35 years of age.

A BODY IDENTIFIED.

On Monday night a man was run over on the Harlem Railroad, near Eighty-seventh-street, and yesterday was identified as Mr. TURBERTS, keeper of a shoe store at Yorkville, and an old resident of that village. Deceased was walking on a wall by the side of the track, and falling off upon the track was rendered insensible. The train passed over him before he recovered his consciousness and killed him. The case is under investigation by Coroner GAMBLE.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

Mr. JOHN B. ALLEN, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital last Monday, while laboring under a fit of apoplexy, died at that institution yesterday. Deceased was a large man, apparently 60 years of age, and it is said resided at No. 30 Eighth-street. He was formerly a sutler in the United States Army at Tampa Bay, Florida. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the body.

A DOMESTIC FATALLY BURNED.

Last Friday, HANNAH LEVI, a German girl, 14 years of age, employed as a domestic at No. 112 Fifth-street, while dusting the parlor, brought her dress in contact with the stove. It took fire and burned her so severely that her death resulted yesterday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, where the sufferer had been admitted for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A COTTON BALE.

On Tuesday last, WM. BISHOP, an Englishman, sixty years of age, was knocked down by a bale of cotton which he was engaged in hoisting to the second floor of the building, No. 425 Water-street, and was so severely injured that his death resulted yesterday morning. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict attributing the fatality to accidental causes was rendered.

Fires.

A bed in the house No. 109 Hester-street caught fire from the stove last evening. The injury to the building, which amounts to $100, is covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the People's Company.....An accidental fire broke out at 9½ o'clock last evening in the rear part of GARDNER'S distillery, No. 127 East Thirty-seventh-street. A loss of about $800 was sustained, said to be insured.

Police Reports.

PROBABLY A FATAL BRAWL.

On Saturday night a disturbance occurred in a house of ill-repute, No. 41½ Thomas-street, where degraded negroes and whites indiscriminately conduct their orgies. During its continuance, one Mary Stewart, a white woman, was so severely beaten that she was rendered insensible, in which condition she remained until her death resulted in consequence of the injuries she had sustained. The police knew nothing of the affray until Tuesday evening, as the parties interested have endeavored to keep it secret. As soon as Capt. Hutchings was informed of it he dispatched Officer Fields to inquire into the circumstances, and, yesterday, he arrested Ephraim Huso, Enoch Folks, James Griffiths, negroes, and Ann Styles, a white woman, on suspicion of having been engaged in the fight. The woman Styles says that Huso was the person who beat the injured female, but Elenora Jackson, Huso's daughter, says that Folks confessed to her that it was he who struck the blows. The police have been unable to ascertain how the brawl originated. The prisoners were committed by Justice CONNOLLY to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will take place to-day.

DISHONEST BILLIARD PLAYERS.

John Debos was brought before Justice KELLY yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen property. Franklin Burns, proprietor of a billiard-saloon at No. 626 Broadway, alleged that four billiard balls, found in the possession of the prisoner, were stolen from him some days ago, by two young men who had been playing at his tables. Debos finally admitted that he bought the balls for $9, from Frederick Hubert and John Kelly, and that he had altered their appearance so as to prevent identification. His bail was fixed at $500.

A STUPID BARGAIN.

Abram Levy, a peddler, was committed by Justice KELLY yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money by false representations. Mr. Peter Fischer, of No. 75 West Twenty-first-street, alleged that Levy, on the 15th of last January, persuaded him to advance $37 on his pack, promising to return within an hour and redeem it by paying $75. Mr. Fischer ascertained that the contents of the pack, which consisted of napkins, towels and linen goods, were not worth as much as they were represented to be. Yesterday was the first time he had seen Levy since the transaction.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY ACT.

Justice KELLY, yesterday, held Mary Wight to await examination of a charge preferred against her by Alice Ross, a charwoman, of having broken into her apartments, during her absence, and stolen from her trunk $25 25 in money, and a crape shawl valued at the same amount. The parties resided in the same house, in West Tenth-street.

ABUSING ST. VALENTINE.

A man named Moore was arrested in Sixth-avenue, yesterday, on a charge of swindling various parties by delivering to them envelopes inclosing blank pieces of paper, and charging two cents postage. He had in his possession a carpet-bag filled with these missives, when arrested, and was committed to await the appearance of his victims.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

Mr. Chas. P. Schuyler, a jeweler, doing business at No. 145 East Fifteenth-street, alleges that James McGuire, a lad in his employ, has at various times stolen jewelry from the store, to the value of $45. McGuire was taken before Justice STEERS, to whom he confessed the theft. He was held to answer.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Thomas Henry was apprehended, on Sunday night, while attempting to break into the shoe store of Daniel U. Slater, at No. 104 East Thirtieth-street. Justice KELLY committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INVESTIGATION OF THE MANNER OF WARMING AND VENTILATING THE SCHOOLS—DEFECTS IN THE FREE ACADEMY BUILDING.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the School Board of the Twenty-first Ward applied for an appropriation of $2,000 for hot-air furnaces to heat the school building on Twenty-seventh-street. The general subject of heating and ventilating these structures was then considered, many members declaring that there is not one public school building in the City properly heated and ventilated. Finally, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Committee on Warming and Ventilation be instructed to cause a careful and thorough examination into the various modes of warming and ventilating in use in school buildings under the jurisdiction of this Board, and report full information thereon; and also, if practicable, some general plan for improving the same in the school buildings now occupied, and introduction into such as may be built in future, and all action on pending propositions be deferred till such report be submitted.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 6.

Additional correspondence in relation to the safety of the Free Academy building, between ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., and Messrs. FIELD and THOMAS, architects, was read. The architects, after having examined the building, report that there are certain defects in the construction which ought to be rectified by putting up two rows of iron or wood columns and girders, running longitudinally to the basement, and first, second and third stories, to support the floor-beams, and to relieve the weight of the columns that support the roof. They also recommend that the floor-beams be raised level by Jack-screws, and the timbers in proximity with the furnace-pipes and flues be thoroughly examined, to guard against danger by fire.

The Committee having the subject in charge reported without any recommendation. Mr. GREEN, at the time, offered a resolution in the Committee to have girders placed in the Academy, and the Committee laid it on the table.

An application was made by the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward, for an appropriation of $41,225 60 for the purpose of building a new school-house on lots recently purchased for that purpose in Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. The application was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution to have Primary School No. 21, in Rivington-street, examined by the Committee on Repairs, was adopted. Miss Fowler, the Principal, sent in a communication to the effect that she considered the building unsafe.

A resolution to close the schools on Washington's Birthday was lost, on the ground that if closed the children would only get into mischief in the streets and plague their parents.

Dr. DAVENPORT stated that it was the intention on the occasion of the previous anniversary to have had Washington's Farewell Address read in all the schools, but on looking for it, it could not be found in but two or three of them.

The subject of the Daily Normal School for females was called up, and, on motion, made a special order for the first meeting in March.

The Board then took up the resolution offered by Mr. FARR, appointing a special Committee of five to look after special legislation at Albany, on the subject of public education in this City, without expense to the Board.

Mr. FAIRMAN moved to amend as follows: "And that the said Committee be instructed to exert their energies to secure in any act that may be passed explicit authority to cause the reading of a portion of the Bible at the daily opening of each school under the jurisdiction of this Board."

Mr. BYRNE moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. FARLEY moved to adjourn. Lost.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. GLOVER moved that a case be made and presented to the Courts in order to ascertain whether the Legislature can constitutionally pass a law enforcing the reading of the Bible or any other religious book in the public schools.

Mr. BYRNE moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. WARREN moved the previous question.

Mr. SHINE moved to lay the previous question on the table. Declared out of order.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 19 to 10.

Mr. SHINE called for a division of the question.

Decided that no division could be made, and the vote was taken on Mr. GLOVER'S substitute, with the following result—Ayes, 9; Noes, 22.

The vote was then taken on the original resolution as amended, with the following result—Ayes, 21; Noes, 9.

The President appointed the following Committee to carry out the above: Messrs. Fairman, (Bible,) Farr, (Bible,) Waterbury, (Anti-Bible,) Green, (Anti-Bible,) and Eager, Jr., (Anti-Bible.)

The Board then adjourned, having been left without a quorum.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

NO QUORUM—WEEKLY REPORT.

No meeting of this Board took place yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the want of a quorum. The number of emigrants arrived at this port up to the present date, is 2,392, against 3,547 arrived here during the corresponding part of last year. The number of inmates in the various institutions on Ward's Island is 845, against 1,212 at the same time last year.

The balance of the commutation fund left in the bank is $18,047 23.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. The Mayor's communication, vetoing the action of the Board confirming the election of Mr. SIMPSON as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, for the reason that he had not served the full time required by law in the Brooklyn Department, was called up for consideration, and a motion that the Board adhere to its former action, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, was lost. Another veto of the action giving the Grand-street Railroad route to the Flushing and New-York Railroad Company, was not called up, as there was an injunction served upon the Board. The Clerk was directed to readvertise for proposals to construct a railroad on Fifth-avenue and Grand-street. A report was received from the Water Commissioners, in which they say that 119 miles of supply pipe have been laid, and three miles of force-pipe. There are 681 single and 154 double fire hydrants. 6,678 permits have been issued, and the daily average delivery is now 2,000,000 gallons. There are 154 licensed plumbers. The following balance-sheet of the old Board of Water Commissioners was presented, which brings the transactions of the Department up to Nov. 10, 1859:

Receipts—Water-rents and permits	$116,516 91
Expenses	23,396 12
Balance on hand	$93,120 79
Since the above date:	
Receipts and permits	$23,341 35
Expenditures	10,832 34
Balance	$12,509 01
Balance in sewer-fund	$5,684 53
Balance in water-fund	105,629 80
Total	$111,314 33

MRS. WILLIAMS' INJURIES.—There was an error in the statement of the accident to Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, which might cause inconvenience to her friends. She resided in Eighth street, Gowanus. On Saturday last, while throwing some water from a second-story window, she fell out upon a fence below and broke four of her ribs, the broken ribs penetrating her lungs. She was not taken to the hospital, but to her residence, where she still lies in a very critical condition.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Committee has been appointed by this Association with a view to obtain funds to erect a building capable of accommodating the Society meetings, and with sufficient room for bowling alleys and a gymnasium. The cost of the proposed building is estimated at $50,000. The project has received the indorsement of the clergy and medical faculty.

THE KNIFE.—Two men named BERRY and BELL had a quarrel in "Battle Row," Finlay-street, last evening, when the former received a severe wound in the left breast from a knife. Both of the belligerents were taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, where the wounded man was attended to by Police Surgeon BALL.

THE SANFORD-STREET EXPLOSION.—The Coroner's Jury in this case reassembled yesterday, and adjourned for two weeks. GALLAGHER, the fireman, it is supposed, will be well enough by that time to give his testimony.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy four years old, son of JAMES McGARRY, residing at Bay Ridge, was so badly injured by his clothes taking fire, on Monday last, that he died the following day.

HALL THIEVES.—Five or six houses on Livingston and State streets, in the Tenth Ward, were entered by thieves during the storm last evening. Overcoats were stolen in each instance.

BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this Association, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed on account of the storm.

THE COURTS.—Calendar of Supreme Court General Term, for this day—Nos. 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 38, 50, 56, 80, 89, 101, 107, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Jersey City.

BALL OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The first annual ball of the Jersey City Yacht Club was given on Tuesday night, at Metropolitan Hall. Among the invited guests in attendance, were DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Mayor of Jersey City, and Commodore VAN DUSER and his officers. NOLL'S Band furnished the music.

Further from Utah.

ROBBERY OF THE QUARTERMASTER OF THE ARMY—MORMON COIN, ETC.

We have received copies of the *Valley Tan*, dated the 11th and 18th January. There is no particular news, and singular to say, not a murder recorded.

A robbery has been committed at Camp Floyd, the office of Capt. P. T. TURNLEY, Assistant-Quartermaster at that post having been entered and $1,200 in gold abstracted. A messenger, formerly employed in the office, was suspected, and had been arrested.

A general order from the commanding officer of the troops has been issued, in which the Mormon goldcoin, which has been current at five dollars, is recommended as being really worth only $4 50, and advising the soldiers only to receive it at that rate. It is understood that a large quantity of this "Mormon coin" is being thrown into circulation. The Gentile merchants are gradually selling out, and there are now but five or six left in the Holy City.

The *Valley Tan* says:

> "Such a thing as a Gentile's associating with Mormons here is quite unknown and unheard of; and the motive for the exclusiveness which exists is apparent to all. It is the natural result of the system under which they live, and without which it could not exist. The necessities for it are known as well in Constantinople as in Salt Lake City, and leads the Sultan there to post a sentry at the entrance of his harem to keep off all intruders. High walls serve here the purpose of sentinels, though we have heard that the latter were sometimes employed. The Mormon authorities know full well that if their wives and families are permitted to mingle and associate with the outward world, they will soon gain a knowledge of their position, and of the respect and attention which woman elsewhere commands. This knowledge, they know, will lead to dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction will end in revolt."

THE GERMAIN STEAMSHIP.—In accordance with a call from Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman of the meetings which have previously been held in Buffalo with reference to the Germain steamship, another meeting was held on Saturday the 11th inst. The Committee reported that it thought a steamship built in accordance with the theories of Mr. GERMAIN might attain a speed of 30 or 35 miles per hour. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Committee for its report, and declaring it to be the duty of Buffalo to take the lead in constructing such vessels. Before putting a motion to adjourn, Mr. FILLMORE considered it due to himself to state, lest his position in this matter should be misunderstood, that he was in a great measure unacquainted with the merits of the project under consideration, and that his part in the proceeding taken with regard to it had been accepted by himself, not from a knowledge of its practicable importance, but because he considered it a duty to assist in securing for it careful attention and thorough investigation, and because he was always anxious to take part in any movement directed to the promotion of the interests of Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
WOLFE'S COGNAC BRANDY.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S PURE IRISH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
The subscriber begs leave to inform country merchants that he is now importing and bottling the above named articles, all of which are warranted pure and the best quality. A list of prices can be had at the office. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]
LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT gives immediate relief in shortness of breath. By rubbing it into the glands and muscles of the throat and chest it will clear all obstructions that impede respiration.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	99½	650	N. Y. Cen. R...opg	70½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87¾	700	do.....s3	70½
5,000	do	87½	450	do.....b30	70½
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	92¼	300	do.....s30	70½
3,000	do	92⅜	125	do.....s15	70½
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	79⅝	150	do.....opg	70⅜
1,000	Gal.&Chic.1st M.	90	800	do.....s30	70⅜
5,000	Del.,L.&W.2d M.	86	100	do.....s10	70⅜
5,000	Clev.&T.S.F.Bs.	57	100	do.....b15	70½
1,000	Han.&St.J.R.bs.	63¼	100	Erie Railroad	9
11	Ocean Bank	91	500	Hudson Riv. R..s60	40⅛
50	Bank of Repub	125	50	do.....c	40¼
16	Park Bank	106½	100	do.....b60	40½
6	Bank of N. Y	101	100	Reading Railroad	39½
100	Phœnix Bank	107½	100	do	39⅝
5	Del. & Hud.C.Co	93¼	25	Mich. Central R	37½
100	do	93⅛	50	do.....b60	37¾
37	do	93	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	6¼
200	Pacific M. S. Co	84	100	Panama Railroad	132¼
11	do	84¾	50	do.....s60	132
1266	do	85	200	do.....b10	132¼
400	do.....s10	85	150	do.....s60	132
50	do	86	200	Ill. Central R	56½
100	do.....c	87	50	do.....s30	56¼
50	do.....b60	87½	100	do	56⅜
150	do.....s3	87¼	100	do.....b60	56½
50	do.....s7	87¼	11	Clev.Col. & Cin. R.	86
50	do.....b30	87¼	145	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	62⅜
100	do.....b3	87	1650	do	62¼
400	Galena&Chicago R.	56¾	100	do.....s60	62⅛
50	do.....tw	56⅝	150	do.....s10	62¼
50	do	56⅝	100	do.....s30	62¼
100	do.....s10	56¾	100	do.....b60	62⅜
50	do.....b60	56¾	5	New-Jersey Cen.R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '65	99½	190	Pacific Mail S. Co.	89
15,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	87⅝	150	do.....s10	89
30,000	Mo. St. 6s	79½	50	do.....b10	89¼
3,000	Mich.Cen.R.8 p.c		100	do	89½
	1m. S.F.Con.Bs.	95½	100	do	89¾
2,000	Cle.& Tol.S.F.Bs	57	100	do.....b15	90
17	Amer. Ex. Bank	98¼	350	do	90
200	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	70⅞	100	do.....s10	90
550	do	70⅞	50	do.....s60	90
50	Hud. Riv. R....s60	40¼	100	do	90½
50	Harlem Railroad	9¼	50	do.....s30	91
100	Reading R.....b10	39½	250	do	91¼
8	Mich. Cen. R	37¼	1000	Ill. Cen. R.	56¼
220	Panama R	132½	60	Clev., Col.& Cin.R.	86
100	Chic. & R. I. R	62⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R	56⅞
300	do	62½	100	do	57
200	do.....s60	62½	150	do.....s10	57
300	do	62⅝	50	do.....s60	57

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

There was a large business, attended by a considerable degree of speculative excitement, on the Stock Exchange to-day, though confined to only a portion of the Share list,—New-York Central and Pacific Mail. The rise in the latter was at one time equal to *ten per cent.* from the opening price on Tuesday, and 9 ⅌ cent. from the closing rate on that day—that is, from 82 up to 91½ ⅌ cent. The printed list of sales shows the rapid nature of this additional rise. At 85 ⅌ cent., about 2,000 shares of cash stock was brought out. The price then rose to 89 ⅌ cent., without eliciting 1,000 shares additional, and next came 2,000 shares at from 89@91½ ⅌ cent., from which extreme point the price finally receded to and closed at 89 ⅌ cent. The cause of this great rise is generally spoken of on the Street as a division of the California trade and mails between the competing lines, on the basis of 70 ⅌ cent. for the Pacific service to the Pacific Mail Company, and 30 ⅌ cent. for the Atlantic service to the Opposition, to be managed by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS—a sufficient steam fleet to be furnished to both parties for tri-monthly trips each way. But the fact of such settlement, and even a concurrence in any preliminary overture of the kind, was denied by Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends up to a late hour in the day; so that the usual mystery of these rival steamship negotiations is attempted to be thrown over the present turn in the Stock. Another day may place a higher measure of certainty upon what has really been done, or else explode the whole affair as a mere dodge to create another temporary sensation in the market. Without expressing any opinion on the subject of the rumored negotiation, we have only to repeat that there is a general conviction that Opposition, after nearly a year's desperate trial has been thoroughly and effecteally beaten by the old Company, and to this extent there is every plausible reason why an armistice should be proposed. The *Pro Rating* scheme and its discussion at Albany were the agitating influences in New-York Central. The Stock opened early in the day, before the formal meeting of the Exchange, at 70½; then sold largely at the Board, and even to a greater extent in the Ante-Room, at 70⅝@½ ⅌ cent., when about 1½ o'clock it became privately known on the Street that the bill had been laid over in the Assembly, but from what cause was not understood until the proceedings were made public in the afternoon papers. It then appeared that the famous league of lobby jobbers and Canal forwarders, who are endeavoring to push the measure through, and also managed the clap-trap of getting up a bogus "popular" opinion, and certain legislative pledges in its favor in advance, were about to have the *Pro Rating* principle turned upon themselves on the Canal, when the extraordinary scene described in the Albany reports took place on the floor, and the subject went over for another Committee of Inquiry. The stock advanced to 70⅞, then sold heavily at 70⅜, and finally left off 70⅝ ⅌ cent., the market on this stock, as on Pacific Mail, closing unsettled, and placing the remainder of the Share list about ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. above the morning sales: Galena, 57; Rock Island, 62½; Reading, 39⅝, and Illinois Central, 56¼ ⅌ cent. In Missouri State Stock the cash price improved ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on yesterday's business, and there was less eagerness to put out sellers' contracts. Tennessee sixes a fraction easier. Railway Bonds much the same as on Tuesday, with less business done. The Foreign advices of yesterday, confirmed by the mail by the *Arago* this morning, although discussed early in the day among the Stock people, were partially, if not generally, lost sight of in the subsequent local excitement. In the Money and Exchange markets, also, the effect was less decided than the nature of the radical turn in the London Discount rates would seem to call for, though it is yet too soon to know how the change is likely to influence remittances abroad or the terms for bills on England. The exact sum of Specie taken by the *Asia* to-day is $460,332. The Sub-Treasury received $87,000 for Customs, and $42,000 from other sources, and disbursed $178,000. The balance this afternoon is $9,815,219. There was fair employment for Money on call at 6 ⅌ cent., but no change in Discount rates, and rather a dull day in that line outside of Bank.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	3,109,000	2,627,000	1,607,000	2,108,000	2,098,000
Ex. to G. Br'n	1,307,000	806,000	549,000	598,000	836,000
Ex. to France	370,000	310,000	199,000	236,000	280,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	195,000	234,000	132,000	159,000	237,000
Total Exports	1,872,000	1,350,000	880,000	993,000	1,353,000
Stock on hand	1,060,000	970,000	692,000	750,000	554,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec'd at Ports	176,000	156,000	124,000	93,000	111,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	80,000	44,000	25,000	57,000	73,000
Ex. to France	35,000	7,000	9,000	32,000	20,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	18,000	18,000	6,000	16,000	47,000
Total Exports	133,000	69,000	40,000	105,000	140,000

Owing to the continued heavy receipts at the ports, says Mr. WRIGHT, but more particularly at New-Orleans, the estimates range at 4,250,000 bales and over. The bulk of the receipts at New-Orleans are now from Red River and its tributaries, the recent rise in the waters of which has enabled large class steamboats to go into that trade. Prices in all our markets are being influenced by the enlarged crop views, but no decline of moment is expected.

The *London Times* thus refers to the advance of interest by the Bank of England on 31st January:

> At the commencement of business this morning (Jan. 31) it was evident that, if the Bank should hesitate till Thursday in making the further anticipated rise in their rate of discount, the commercial public would be found to have already fully supplied themselves at the low rate of 3 ⅌ cent. The conviction of another advance being imminent was universal, and the only question was whether it would be to 3½ or 4 ⅌ cent. Even on that point there was scarcely any doubt, and hence an announcement, at a little after 11 o'clock, that the Governors had resolved not to wait for the weekly court, but to adopt an immediate movement of 1 ⅌ cent., created no surprise. The rate, therefore, is now 4 ⅌ cent., and of course there can be no certainty, until a week or two shall have elapsed, whether that will prove sufficient to check the drain. In many quarters the belief is that 5 ⅌ cent. will yet be touched. At the same time, however, it is plain that the pressure is likely to be more sharp than permanent.
>
> The cause of it has been clear to every one, and it is equally clear that, as soon as the rage for Indian investments shall have been brought within limits, all difficulty will gradually cease. As the Rupee Stocks have already fallen about 2 ⅌ cent from their highest point, it is probable that such remittances of them as may now be made from Calcutta and Bombay in ignorance of that fact will result in loss, and that, consequently, when the news of the present state of our markets arrives out at those cities, there will be a cessation of operations, at all events, for some period. Meanwhile, the pressure here will hasten the resumption of specie remittances from New-York, and likewise increase the caution of Australian exporters, and cause goods to be sent in preference to nearer markets. On the whole, therefore, the position and prospects of the country remain healthful, and this conviction seemed to have considerable effect to-day in limiting the tendency to depression in the Stock Exchange.
>
> The English funds opened heavily at another decline of an eighth, from the certainty that the Bank would forthwith make a new movement. The adverse quotations of last evening at the Paris Bourse, likewise increased the disposition to heaviness. Consols were first quoted 93⅞ to 94, but rallied in the afternoon to 94 to ⅛, and after regular hours went to 94⅛ to ¼. On the Stock Exchange money was in extraordinary demand, partly in consequence of the foreign settlement, and from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. was freely paid for advances on Government securities, such advances not being obtainable at this period at the Bank of England. The five ⅌ cent. Rupee Loan was quoted 97⅛ to ⅜, and the Five and a half ⅌ Cents. 103⅛ to ¼, a fall of about a half ⅌ cent. since yesterday.
>
> The demand for discount at the Bank to-day at the increased rate was extremely active, although not quite to the excessive extent of yesterday. In the open market scarcely anything could be done under the Bank minimum, and for bills of 3@6 months 5 ⅌ cent. was demanded.
>
> The discount establishments have raised their allowance on deposits to 3 ⅌ cent. for money at call, and 3½ with a few days' notice. The joint stock banks have also uniformly adopted the higher rate of 3 ⅌ cent., the London and Westminster, however, allowing only 2 on sums below £500.
>
> The last price from Paris this evening was 67f. 50c., showing another decline of an eighth.
>
> In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a general, though not very important advance. The quotations for Vienna and Trieste show a slight recovery in the Austrian currency from the extreme depreciation it has lately experienced.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	½@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	⅞@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@2¾
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¾@2
Louisiana	⅜@ —
Mobile	⅜@ —
Canada	⅝@ ¾
Missouri	2½@2¾

SPECIE.

Silver.			
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am.Qr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	27@ —
Five-franc pieces	93@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 ⅌ oz.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten thaler pieces	7 87@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 50@ —
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 75
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c prem.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

January, 1860, are	$351,453 12
January, 1859	309,250 09
Increase	$42,203 03

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW-YORK STATE SIXES OF 1877.
NEW-YORK STATE SIXES of 1866.
UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874.
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Foreign Commercial by the Prince Albert.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 84,000 bales, of which 11,500 bales were to speculators, and 10,500 bales to exporters. The week opened with an active demand, but this was checked by the advance in the Bank rate of discount to 4 ⅌ cent., and the market closed quiet though steady. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Mobiles	6 11-16d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.	Fair Uplands	7 1-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	6½d.

The stock in port was estimated at 595,000 bales, of which 449,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady at 23s.@27s. for American. WHEAT steady and with a rather better tone; red 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d, white 9s. 9d.@11s. 6d. CORN firm; yellow 31s. 6d. @32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy, and buyers demanded a reduction. PORK steady; sales of New Alburgers at 88s. 6d. BACON firm, and 1s. higher; market bare of Middles, and Cumberland brought 46s.@47s. LARD quiet, at 57s.@58s. 6d. TALLOW slightly higher, with a good demand; Butchers', 59s. @59s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES quiet, at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, and 6d.@1s. lower for refining sorts. COFFEE steady. RICE firm for soft grain but heavy for Bengal. TEA very firm but quiet. BARK steady; Philadelphia 8s. 6d.@ 9s. 6d.; Baltimore 8s. 3d. COD OIL £35. LINSEED OIL quiet. RESIN firm at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 36s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

[BARING'S Circular not received.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was slightly more stringent, and the demand was very active.

Consols closed on Monday at 94⅛@94⅜ for money and account.

American Securities were slow of sale, but prices were unaltered.

HAVRE MARKET.

[The usual weekly circular of the Havre market had not come to hand.]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

COTTON declined ⅛c.; sales to-day 7,500 bales; middling, 10⅞c.@11c.; sales of the last three days 30,000 bales; receipts of three days, 33,500 bales against 24,000 in same time last year; increased receipts at this port 315,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 545,500 bales. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair 6⅜c.@ 7⅝c. MOLASSES, 39c.@41c. FLOUR quiet at $6 50@ $6 75 for extra. CORN declining; sales at 72½c.@85c. STERLING EXCHANGE 7¼@8 ⅌ cent. prem; do. with bills of lading, 6¼@7¼ prem. EXCHANGE on New York, 60 days, 1¼@2¼ discount; do. sight, ⅛@¼ discount. FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

COTTON firm—Sales, to-day, 18,000 bales at 10⅞c.@11c. for middling. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. CORN quiet at 68c.@70c. MESS PORK $18 25@$18 75. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 9-16d., and higher rates asked. Exchange without change.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull, but steady; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $5 37. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $1 29@$1 30; White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN active and steady; White, 69c.@72c.; Yellow, 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm, with small sales of Mess Pork, at $18. WHISKY quiet, at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 62½@$5 75 for Superfine. WHEAT steady; White, $1 40@$1 50; Red, $1 35@$1 36. CORN dull at 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. WHISKY, 24c.@25c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at 10⅝c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 14,500 bales, and receipts of same time, 13,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,900 bales, at prices ranging from 8c.@11⅞c. The market is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and heavy at $5 55@$5 65. WHISKY unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $17 50@$18. BACON buoyant, with more buyers than sellers.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1@1½ ⅌ cent. premium for Missouri Funds.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

The time of departure of the Boston steamers having been changed, the steamboat mails for the East will hereafter close at 4 P. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Havana Mail for the *Granada* will close on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
North Briton	Feb. 18	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Borussia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar. 3	New-York	Havre.
Glasgow	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Kangaroo	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	Feb. 4	Galway	New-York
Hungarian	Feb. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Granada	Feb. 18	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana
De Soto	Feb. 27	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre.—Capt. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., Capt. H. Whittell, Dr. R. C. Stiles, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dumont, Mr. G. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Greeff, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and 3 children, Master Henry Walker, Mrs. Schnistering and 2 children, Mrs. F. Wood, Mrs. Geo. May and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Baker, Miss Georgia Johnson, Mr. A. Artemon, Mr. P. Juge, Mr. J. Eich, Mr. A. Serther, Mr. C. Poppelli, Mr H. J. Bang, Mr. and Mrs. Nap. Bunet, Mr. C. Caron, Mr. Dupont, Mr. Carr, Mr. W. C. Burnap, Mr. W. Pembroke Fetridge, Mr. F. Griffing, Mr. Beamont, Mr. F. de Gyra, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost, Mr. and Mrs Fath, Mr. Beehthold, Mr. Vielli, Mr. and Mrs. Dulercue, Mr. Armendinger, Mr. J. H. Wears, Mr. J. A. Coburn, Mr. Wm. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. P. Andrews and 2 children, Mr. Jules Hess, Mr. Gouget, Mr. Lippenmann, Mr. and Mrs. Destrez and 2 children, Mr. Lees, Mr. P. Ulrich, Mrs. Isean, Mrs. Gant, Mr. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kayler, Mr. Henry Bousher, Mr. J. F. Noustrous, Mr. J. Bordis, Mr. Ph. Bordis, Mr. C. Rolland, Mr. J. M. Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vital, Mr. Bernard Davis, Mr. E. Pichoir, Mr. E. J. Jefferds, Mr. A. Bordus, Mr. and Mrs. Linke, Mrs. E. Boris, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Roome, Mr. Waleski, Mr. E. Levy, Mrs. L. Wetz, Mrs. James Mercer and 3 children.

In steamship Robert Lowe, from Gibraltar—H. T. Skillen, A. Nesi.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—A. Schwendler, N. Y.; R. L. Wiches, Baltimore; Chas. Allen and lady, N. Y.; Henry Bell and lady, N. Y.; Miss Mary James, Philadelphia; A. W. Henry, Mr. J. P. Woodward, Philadelphia; W. H. Phillips, N. Y.; J. S. Norrie, Dundee; Miss Wilson, Liverpool; Mrs. J. Hicks, W. Grosholz, Philadelphia; B. T. Babcock and lady, Liverpool; Mrs. Wheeler, 2 children and nurse, do; W. W. Follet Lyrge, 4 children and 2 servants, London; J. Hodsen, do.; E. R. Falkner, San Francisco; J. C. Kempton, Philadelphia; M. E. Hegele, New-York; H. R. Blair, do.; Capt. E. E. Morgan, do.; J. McCulloch, San Francisco; E. King, New-York; Jose Perez Corona and servant, Cuba; E. Burke, New-York; F. B. B. Elliot, do.; J. Wray, Philadelphia; W. McNeil, New York; M. P. Caphbey, Baltimore; H. Middleton, S. C.; S. J. Elliot, England; J. Russile, New-York; J. D. Howell, do.; D. de Angelis, do.; Mr. Badge, do.; Capt. E. S. Tinker, do.; G. Londer, Boston; Robt. Moore, do.; J. McCreery, Baltimore; R. McCalmont, London; J. W. Sullivan, do.; H. S. Smith and lady, Alabama; R. L. Sprague, Boston; W. P. Whitfield, London; H. L. Cook, England. Total 61.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon rises.... 3 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 51 | Gov. Island. 4 40 | Hell Gate.... 6 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, South Amboy, ———.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Delano, Mobile, W. H. Hazard; S. Moxly, Holm, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Mountain Eagle, Yates, Naples, Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Brigs E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Ceres, (Dutch,) Muldyk, Amsterdam, Funch & Meinke; John Butler, Miner, Porto Plata and Wilmington, H. G. Smith.

Schooners J. W. Oliver, Strout, Providence, master; Billows, Given, Mobile, W. H. Brigham; F. Merwin, Avey, Savannah, Deville & Co.; H. Blackman, Osborn, Georgetown, ———; M. C. Hopkins, Malsbury, Key West, Benner & Deake; N. & H. Gould, Smith, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Mary Ellen, Hutchinson, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; Kate Field, Robbins, Galveston, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre Jan. 31 and Southampton Feb. 1, passed the Needles 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. S. Drayton. Feb. 5, 9 A. M., lat. 49 45, lon. 23 45, saw a bark propeller bd. E., with two smoke pipes, painted red, with a white ribbon with black tops. Feb. 9, 10 A. M., lat. 46 06, lon. 44 40, saw a bark propeller bd. E., with one smoke pipe, painted red and a white ribbon, with black top. Has had a propeller in co. for several days during the passage, bd. W. Arrived off battery at 7:40 A. M.

Steamship Robert Lowe, (Br., screw,) Congleton, Gibraltar Jan. 15, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Left Genoa Dec. 20, Naples Dec. 25, Messina Jan. 1, Malaga Jan. 13. Experienced head winds the entire passage. Arr. off the Battery at 4 A. M.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Dawn, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. and 70 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was 40 ds. to the Banks. To lon. of 35 experienced a succession of westerly gales, with heavy seas. Jan. 11, during a gale from W. S. W., with a heavy cross sea running, ship laboring heavy, sprung a leak; passengers and crew kept constantly at the pumps; could barely keep her free during bad weather. Has suffered severely in sails and rigging.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, New-Orleans 24 ds., with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter. Has had very heavy weather. Shipped several seas, which stove bulwarks and water casks. Has lost mizzentopgallant yard, split sails, &c. Jan. 28, lat. 23 30, lon. 83, saw a bark painted black, with foremast gone and mainmast by the head, mizzen standing; had a square mainsail set only.

Ship Augustus, Kearney, New-Orleans 20 ds., with tobacco, flour, &c., to Wm. T. Frost. Has experienced very heavy weather. Has been driven as far as 71 with the late N. W. gales. Spoke nothing. Took a pilot Feb. 14, from No. 16, off Barnegat.

Ship Revely, Riley, Penang Nov. 15, with sugar, coffee, &c., to Wm. A. Sale & Co. Jan. 7, lat. 28 55, lon. 70 45, passed a herm. brig stg. E., showing Boston Nos. 1st, blue swallow tail; 2d, blue and white squares, with white and blue, underneath. Feb. 13, took pilot from boat No. 3.

Bark Glenwood, Glover, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Feb. 13, lat. 37 50, lon. 71, Geo. Wilson, of England, a seaman, fell from topgallantyard and was lost.

Bark Gem of the Sea, Miller, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses, hides, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Times, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Castor, Harding, St. Marks, via Long Island Sound, 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to Schlessinger & Andressen. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Torry, Eastport 35 ds., with laths, &c., to Smith & Boynton. Has experienced heavy weather, which caused her to leak.

Schr. J. Maxfield, Paine, Boston, for ———, Del., put into this port for assistance, having crew badly frostbitten.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheseboro, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Samuel L. Mitchill & Sons. In the late heavy gale lost foremast head.

Schr. Angler, Phillips, Rockland 7 ds. with lime to Metcalf & Duncan. Has experienced heavy weather; lost deck load.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3 masts,) Clark, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon. Sld. in co. with schr. D. S. Williams, Williams, for New-York.

Schr. Presto, Moss, St. Mary's 8 ds., with naval stores to master. Has had heavy weather; lost fore gaft and split mainsail.

Schr. Louisa, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Moses Waring, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Goodall, St. Mary's, Ga., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. William Wallace, Scull, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Lovet, Peacock, Mankin, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Anderson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. W. H. Ruton, Sprague, Virginia, with oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. S. A. Smith, Small, Belfast 28 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Benjamin S. Wright, Brown, Tangier, with oysters for Boston.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Whorf, Tangier, with oysters for Provincetown.

Schr. A. T. Dyer, Cottrell, Harington 25 ds., with lumber to ———.

Schr. Gulnare, Thuber, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Albert Jemerson, Jemerson, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn for Providence.

Schr. Virgin Rock, Lacy, Virginia, with oysters for Boston.

Schr. Buena Vista, Benedict, Newport 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Gale, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Preston, Cook, Provincetown 4 ds., with fish.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., with snow.

Below.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, New-Orleans 20 ds., to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Gem of the Sea, Miller, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Galwey, Casado & Teller.—(By pilot-boat Virginia, No. 3.)

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, for Liverpool; City of Manchester, for Glasgow; James Adger, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 15, sunset.—Steamship Asia, for Liverpool, crossed the Bar at 3:36 P. M. Snowing fast. Wind a gale from E. N. E.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—The steamship Florida arr. at Tybee at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, and at her wharf at 1½ o'clock Wednesday morning.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; bark D. C. Yeaton, Pate, from New-Orleans; brigs W. B. Nash, Buenos Ayres; E. Baldwin, Montgomery, from Gonaives; schrs. Quintaro, Watts, from Gottenborg; Olive Clark, Haskins, from Aux Cayes; H. P. Stoney, Bergman, from Charleston. Spoken, Jan. 8, lat. 23 17 S., lon. 37 18, ship Corinne, from New-York for Callao; 17th, lat. 4 05 S., lon. 34 50, ship Sea Nymph, from New-York for San Francisco.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.—The brig Rebecca and Frances, from New-York, is ashore near York River, and is going to pieces. Arr. schr. Albert Treat, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses.

HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 14.—Arr. schr. Francis, from Lombrero.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship R. R. Cuyler, of H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s Savannah line, which left this morning on a trial trip, when off the S. W. Spit, broke some portion of her machinery, and owing to the N. E. gale drifted ashore on the Stone Heap, between Sandy Hook and the Spit. She afterwards floated off, and the last seen of her was at 4:20 P. M., when she was in tow of the steamers Huntress and Underwriter, between the Spit and the Hook. She will, no doubt, anchor under the lee of the Hook, as it is snowing and blowing heavy.

The ship Planter, 1,904 tons register, was, this morning, taken on the large sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Henrietta—Br. bark, from Mauritius for Cowes, Dec. 13, lat. 26 20 S., lon. 54 E.

Saunderson—Br. bark, from Penang for London, Dec. 8, lat. 21 10 S., lon. 64 10 E.

Thomas Ritchie—Br. ship, from Madras for Demerara, 49 ds. out, Dec. 17, lat. 29 25 S., lon. 40 50 E.

Foreign Ports.

AMERICAN VESSELS AT HAVRE JAN. 31.

William Tell, Boney, of and for New-York, Feb. 16; Havre, Askins, do., Feb. 24; Lurich, Oldecker, do., Feb. 1; J. C. Scanton, Magna, do., Feb. 1; Fairfield, Hathaway, do., Jan. 30; Lima, Shanon, of Kennebunk, for New-Orleans, Feb. 10; E. Bulkley, Ross, of and for New-York, Feb. 8; John Patten, Patten, of Bath, unc.; Lorenzo, Manrick, of New-York, unc.; Bamberg, Casper, of New-Orleans, unc.; Caroline Tucker, Congden, of New-York, unc.; Henrietta Marcy, Nickerson, of New-Orleans, unc.; Atalanta, Whitmore, of Richmond, unc.; Agnes Leeds, Daggett, of New-York, unc.; Alliance, De Forrest, of Charleston, unc.; Chas. Davenport, Kelly, of Bath, unc.; Livira Owin, Potter, do., unc.; Onward, Coombs, of New York, unc.; Grace Sargent, Mitchell, of Yarmouth, unc.; Jas. F. Patten, Woodword, of Bath, unc.; Wilard, Mitchell, of Yarmouth, unc.; Chases, Morrill, of Boston, unc.; Moonbeam, Dow, do., unc.; Chas. Ward, Gould, of Kennebunk, unc.; Marathon, of Nova Scotia, unc.; D. L. Choate, McManus, of Portland, unc.; R. H. Tucker, Clarke, of Wiscasset, unc.; Napoleon, Drummond, of Bath, unc.; Wm. Wirt, Wadsworth, do., unc.; Empire State, Briggs, of New-York, unc.; Montmorinee, Brown, of Bath, unc.; Malabar, Kinneman, of New-York, unc.; Rotunda, Percy, of Richmond, unc.; Saml. Locke, Sweetzer, of New-Orleans, unc.; Hiawatha, Hall, of New-York, unc.; Advance, Child, of Damariscotta, unc.; Pepperill, Hill, of Sago, unc.; Berlin, May, of New-York, unc.; Danube, Coster, of Portsmouth, unc.; Paragon, Drinkwater, of New-York, unc.; Annapolis, Pickett, of Baltimore, unc.; John Watt, Snow, of Bath, unc.; A. H. Stevens, Campbell, of Boston, unc.; Adams, Adams, of Cartini, unc.

[PER PRINCE ALBERT.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 28, Pedro at Barcelona.
Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 31, Rosereath, in the Clyde.
Sailed for New-York—Jan. 31, Daniel Webster, from Portland.
Sailed for Boston—Feb. 3, Fame, from Liverpool.
Sailed for New-Orleans—Jan. 31, Orondates, from Milford; Feb. 1, J. M. Wood and Autocrat, from Liverpool; 3d, W. H. Prescott and Bazaar, do.
Sailed for Savannah—Jan. 31, Girnet, from Milford; Feb. 8, N. Biddle, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Mobile—Feb. 3, G. C. Grant, from Liverpoo